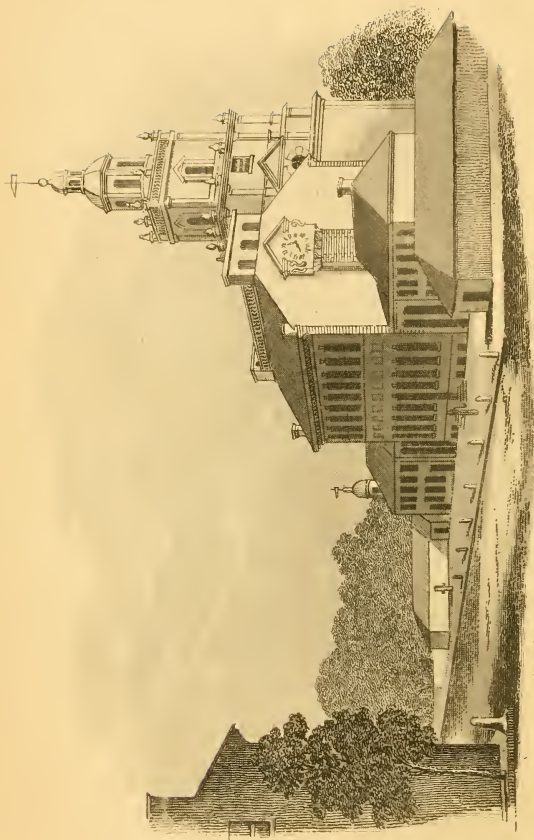










ORIGINAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK CITY

1877

THE
CENTENNIAL LIBERTY BELL.

INDEPENDENCE HALL;
ITS TRADITIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
AND ITS SIGNERS.

WITH
AN APPENDIX

EMBRACING
THE OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
AND OF THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Of July 4th, 1876.

BY
JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D.,
AND
BENJAMIN L. KNOWLES, Esq.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land; unto all the Inhabitants thereof."

PHILADELPHIA:
CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.
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PREFACE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

American Independence constitutes the central idea presented in the following pages ; commencing with a concise history of Independence Hall, where Independence was declared and promulgated. An account of the Bell that proclaimed it. A reference to some of the acts of vandalism and outrages in 1776, that drove the colonists to seek Independence as their only refuge against a further continuance, and more aggravated acts, of oppression and injustice. Also a series of transactions of the Continental Congress, in relation to Independence, immediately preceding its final action on the subject. The adoption of the Declaration ; the signing ; and brief biographical sketches of the signers thereof. Letters of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, in relation to the Declaration, its authenticity, &c. The Appendix, detailing the opening ceremonies of the great International Exhibition, commemorative of our National Independence ; and finally, the celebration of

the Fourth of July, 1876, the centennial anniversary of our National birth-day.

The extracts from the proceedings of Congress are exact copies taken from the secret Journal of the House, in which the orthography, punctuation and style of the times are preserved, affording an opportunity for instituting comparisons between the written expressions of that time, and those of the present, and for noting the difference. It will be observed that the improvements in the republic of letters, within the last hundred years, are as obvious as those seen in other departments of art, such as are now being demonstrated in the great International Exhibition in this city. L.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE OR INDEPENDENCE HALL.—When known only as the State House—When as Independence Hall—This Hall, and the old “Liberty Bell,”—Objects of attraction to visitors—For what purpose the hall was built, and when—When the East and West wings were built—The cost of building—City Library—The wings removed—The present wings built—Their cost—Their present use—Dimensions of the interior of the Main Building—First floor—East room—Its uses—West room, its uses—Committee of Restoration—“National Museum”—Second story, its former and present uses—Banqueting Room—Council Chambers,	7 to 15
THE STEEPLE.—The Original Steeple, Height, Decay, removed—Re-erected—Clock—Seybert Clock and Bell,	10-11
STATE HOUSE BELLS AND CLOCKS.—“Liberty Bell”—Independence Bell—The Original Clock—A New Clock and Bell—The Centennial Liberty Bell—Removal of the Bell and Clock—The New Seybert Bell and Clock,	11-23
WASHINGTON MONUMENT,	24
MEETING OF THE EARLY CONGRESSES, AND THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST TWO PRESIDENTS,	24
FIRST CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION,	24
HISTORICAL EVENTS OF 1776,	25
CANNONADING AND BURNING OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,	25-27
THE FLAG,	27
THE KING’S SPEECH,	27-33
THOMAS PAINE,	28-32
COMMON SENSE,	28
ENGLAND.—Thirty Kings—Volumes have been written—The Sun Never Shone—But Great Britain—Britain—But Europe—England only—Much hath been said—Challenge—Every Thing—It is repugnant—England to Europe—America to itself—The King—Reconciliation—The Colonies—The King of America—The present—A manifest—Every quiet method—A Government—The King’s Speech—Samuel Adams—New England	29-33
EVACUATION OF BOSTON.—The British Army—Washington—	

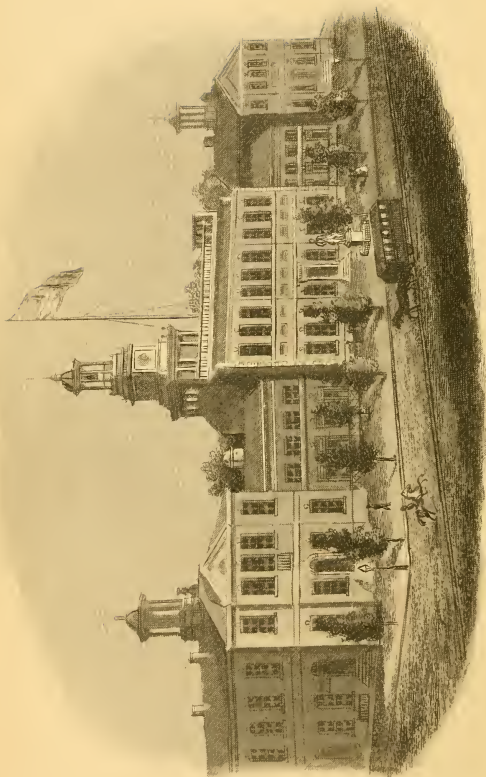
Lord Howe—The Loyal Inhabitants in Boston—The Fleets—Every roof—The Commander-in-chief—The munitions of war—This Bloodless Victory—Washington entered Boston—First Important Victory—Journal of Congress—Vote of Thanks by Congress—The Washington Medal—Its value—Its whereabouts—Letters from John Hancock—From John Adams,	34-40
INSTRUCTIONS FROM VIRGINIA.—Richard Henry Lee's resolution in Congress—Committee appointed to prepare a Declaration—Committee on Confederation—Committee to treat with Foreign Powers—The Deputies of Pennsylvania—New Jersey Delegates—Mr. Dickinson's Speech—Resolution of Independence agreed to—Speech of John Adams—Mr. Webster's addition to it—Declaration of Independence agreed to—Signed—Read to the Army, &c.,—Read to the populace of Philadelphia—Amendment—The signers and signing of the Declaration,	41-56
DELEGATES CONSTITUTING THE CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776,	56
New Hampshire, Massachusetts—Rhode Island, Connecticut—New York, New Jersey—Pennsylvania—Delaware—Maryland—Virginia, North Carolina—South Carolina—Georgia—Number of delegates July 4—Number August 2,	56-60
THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION RESTORED TO THE OLD HALL,	60
PROCEEDINGS.—Mr. Alonzo Bell's speech—Mayor Stokley's response,	62-63
LETTER from Thomas Jefferson to Samuel A. Wells—From Thomas Jefferson to James Madison—From Thomas Jefferson to John Adams—From John Adams to Abigail his wife,	64-71
COLONIAL LEGISLATURES, CONVENTIONS, COMMITTEES OR COUNCILS OF SAFETY, COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE,	71-75
EVENTS OF 1776. HISTORY OF OUR FLAG,	75-78
SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,	79
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Josiah Bartlet, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton,	79
MASSACHUSETTS, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, John Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Robert Treat Paine,	79-85
RHODE ISLAND, Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery,	86-87
CONNECTICUT, Roger Sherman, William Williams, Samuel Huntington,	88-89
NEW YORK, William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris,	89-90
NEW JERSEY, Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, D. D., L.L. D., Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Adam Clark,	90-91

PENNSYLVANIA, Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, M. D., Benjamin Franklin, LL. D., John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross,	91-101
DELAWARE, Cæsar Rodney, Thomas McClain, Geo. Reed,	101-102
MARYLAND, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,	102-104
VIRGINIA, George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Thos. Nelson, Carter Braxton,	104-112
NORTH CAROLINA, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn,	112-114
SOUTH CAROLINA, Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton,	114-116
GEORGIA, Burton Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton,	117-118

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

OPENING DAY of the International Exhibition—The Grounds of the Exhibition—Funds—What other Nations have done—Ceremonies at the Grounds—Programme—The Opening Ceremonies—The Exhibition opened by the Grandest Ceremonies ever Witnessed in America—The scene at Mr. Child's residence—A Grand Holiday—The Ceremonies—Arrival of the Emperor of Brazil—Arrival of Distinguished Guests—The President and Cabinet—The Supreme Court—The Diplomatic Corps—Legislative Bodies and Officials—United States Centennial Commission—The Centennial Board of Finance—Women's Centennial Executive Committee—Naval Officers—Officers of the Army—Entrance of President Grant—Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson—Whittier's Centennial Hymn—Mr. John Welsh's Address—The Cantata—The presentation by Gen. Hawley—The President's Reply—The Procession through the Buildings—The number of Visitors—Police Arrangements,	119-151
THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1876.—The Public Ledger—The close of the Century—Scenes in the City—The Illuminations and Decorations—The Great Torchlight Demonstration—The scene at Independence Hall and Square—Ringing in the New Century—The Centennial Fourth of July—The Celebration of the birth of the New Century—The Military—Total Abstinence Societies, and the Monster Mass Meeting—The fireworks in the Park—Incidents and Occurrences in the Streets—Ceremonies in Independence Square—Reading the Origin-	

nal Declaration—The Oration—The Distinguished Guests and the Great Multitude—Gen. Hawley's Address—The Vice President's Address—Prayer by Bishop Stevens— Welcome to all Nations—Greeting from Brazil—The National Ode—Old Hundred—Unveiling of the Humboldt Monument in the Park—The Total Abstinence Benevo- lent Union Demonstration—Ceremonies—Rev. Patrick Byrne—Mr. John H. Campbell—Dr. Michael O'Hara — Rev. James O'Reilly — Woman's Declaration of Rights,	152-186
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INDEPENDENCE HALL

PHILADELPHIA

1877

THE CENTENNIAL LIBERTY BELL.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE OR INDEPENDENCE HALL, AND THE LIBERTY BELL.

“THE State House,” previously to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, was known by that name only. To Philadelphians this title still remains the more familiar one, and it is not generally spoken of by any other.

After Independence was declared in 1776, it received the name of “Independence Hall,” and among people outside of the city, and foreigners especially, it is known and alluded to by that title alone.

The Old State House and Liberty bell are centers of attraction, to which most visitors to the city gravitate, as if by a natural impulse, and by the quiet, pensive, earnest attention they bestow upon every object and relic preserved within its halls, and the low and reflective tone of their voices, as they pass from object to object, show that they feel they are within consecrated enclosures; and the deep reverential impression depicted upon their countenances, as they gaze upon the old Liberty Bell, with its disabling fracture, and read the date of its casting, and its memorable inscription, “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof,” indicate their inner emotions, and that

they regard the relic before them as one, made sacred by the part it played in the great revolutionary drama, in those "times that tried men's souls."

The State House, formerly considered a large and stately edifice, but in these days regarded as of very modest pretensions, is a plain structure two stories high, presenting a semi-antique style of architecture; and is located on the south side of Chestnut street, midway between Fifth and Sixth streets. It was originally designed as a place for transacting the public business of City and Colony. The building was commenced in 1729, and completed in 1734, at a cost of \$16,000. The two wings extending east and west, from the central building, were not erected until 1739 and 1740, and at an additional cost of \$12,000. The second story of the east wing, was occupied by the *City Library*, founded by Dr. Franklin in 1731; it continued there from 1740 to 1773, when it was removed to "Carpenter's Hall," where it remained until 1790. It is now known as the "*Philadelphia Library*," and is located at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Library streets.

These wings were removed about the year 1829. Mr. Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," in relation to this event, remarks, "For many years the public papers of the Colony, and afterwards of the City and State, were kept in the east and west wings of the State House, without any fire-proof security, as they now possess. From their manifest insecurity, it was deemed proper, about nineteen years ago (now forty-seven), to pull down these former two-story wings, and to supply their places by those which are now there. In former times such important papers as rest with the Prothonotaries were kept in their offices at their family residences." The present wings are occupied as offices, for the Law Department of the City Government.

The interior of the main building is one hundred and ten feet in length by forty-five in width. The first floor is divided into two rooms, forty-five feet square, by a hall-way twenty feet wide, running the entire width of

the building, from north to south. The two rooms are situated on the east and west of the hall. The east room being on the left, and the west one on the right as you enter. Previously to the year 1775, the east room was occupied by the Provincial Assembly, and the west one by the Supreme Court of Judicature. In this year the second Continental Congress assembled in the east room, on the tenth of May, and continued in possession of it until the early part of 1777, when Congress retired to Lancaster, thence to York, Pennsylvania, on account of the near approach of Lord Cornwallis and the British Army. They remained in session in York for nine months. It was in this room that emanated those petitions and prayers to the British Government for a redress of grievances, for reconciliation and peace, that were contemned, scorned and despised. It was here the representatives of the colonies, goaded by repeated wrongs, oppressions and outrages, ceased to supplicate, but prepared for defence. It was here, that they, on the Fourth of July, 1776, broke the yoke of British bondage, and declared the thirteen United Colonies, free and independent States.

Here mighty minds went forth in discussing great principles, and grappled, in mortal combat, with the stupendous results of their Declaration. Here error was stricken down by truth. Here right triumphed over wrong. During that period of American history, between the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, and the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, on the 17th of September, 1787, there was no fundamental law for their government; the responsibilities of the existing emergencies, as well as the future prospects of the country, necessarily devolved upon that Congress, requiring the greatest wisdom and prudence, as well as patriotism and firmness to guide the ship of state through the most turbulent and darkest period of the revolutionary struggle, and establish the basis of a Republican form of Government, destined for an indefinite perpetuity, and to embrace, ulti-

mately, in its benign influence the entire human race. Here was adopted the immortal manifesto that secured the freedom of America, and here that devoted band of patriots attached to it, their signatures, pledging their lives, their liberty, and their sacred honor to maintain and defend its principles. This is emphatically the Mecca of Equal Rights, the birth-place of freedom, the Temple of Liberty! Ye, liberty-loving, devoted pilgrims, bare your heads, as you enter its portals, for the spot is sacred! consecrated by the blood of your fathers, shed to secure you the religious and civil liberties, you are now enjoying.

After the room was evacuated by Congress, it was next occupied by the Representative branch of the State Legislature; which was removed to Lancaster in 1799, and thence to Harrisburg in 1812. After which it was used for the reception and preservation of the portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, many of which at this time decorate its walls, and articles of furniture, and other relics, possessing some special interest, derived from their association with past historical events. Washington delivered his memorable "farewell address" in this room, September 7, 1796. It has been frequently used as the reception-room of distinguished visitors, and the Presidents of the United States. Previously to the late visit of Gen. Lafayette (1824), says Sherman Day, "Some dunce in office who had control of the Building, by way of making the room where the Declaration took place more worthy, as he thought, of the nation's guest, for whose use Councils had appropriated it, had all the antique architectural decorations and furniture of the room removed and caused it to be fitted up in modern style with mahogany furniture, tapestry, &c. This silly act was not discovered until too late, and it greatly diminished the pleasing associations that must have thronged the heart of Lafayette, as he stood once more in that sacred hall. The error has been since repaired, so far as it could be, by restoring the hall as far as possible to its ancient ap-

pearance." The corpse of the venerable John Quincy Adams here lay in state, February 1848, on its way to Massachusetts for burial. The room has, subsequently, been used for the same purpose, on several similar occasions. Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., the Arctic Explorer, lay in state here February, 1857. That martyr to liberty, the lamented, murdered President, Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, November, 1875.

The room at the present writing contains not only a large collection of the portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which adorn its walls on all sides, and several other historic articles of great interest, but the original, engrossed copy of the Declaration itself, the Magna Charta of all our religious, political and civil rights, as it received the signatures of its illustrious framers one hundred years ago.—It is a matter of extreme regret that the custodians of this immortal relic had not exercised more care, even in regard to the preservation of the writing. The age of the instrument is not a sufficient reason, for its present faded condition, the entire obliteration of many of the names, and the almost illegibility of the others. Parchment, or paper may change its color by time, but chemical action alone, other than that of time, or the atmosphere, can account for this wanton destruction of the coloring matter in the ink, that which gives the document all its value. Culpable carelessness or criminal design somewhere has contributed largely to this most lamentable result. And also the original commission of George Washington, as General-in-chief of the American Army, dated, June 19, 1775, and signed by John Hancock, is there on exhibition with the Declaration. These precious documents are thoroughly protected against injury or loss, by new fire-proof safes, made especially for their use, which, while they afford perfect safety to them, give an opportunity for their inspection, by the thousands of visitors that daily throng that ancient and venerable hall. They are to

remain here during the season of the centennial exhibition.

The numerous pictures suspended upon the walls, would at first impress the visitor with the idea that he had entered an art gallery, rather than that he was beholding the portraits of the distinguished men, who in that very room, acted so conspicuous a part one hundred years ago, in rolling back the tide of British aggression, securing the Independence of their colonies, and establishing the principles of universal liberty for all mankind. Honored be their illustrious names! Revered and cherished their immortal memories!!

The West room has always been occupied by the Courts until within a very few years; it is at present in the use of the Committee of Restoration, a committee consisting of Col. Frank M. Etting, chairman; the President of Select Council, George Smith, Esq., President of Common Council, Joseph L. Cavan, Esq., Commissioner of City Property, William Dixey, Esq., and John L. Shoemaker, Esq., assisted by a committee of thirteen ladies, instituted by the City Councils in 1873, for the purpose of collecting and restoring to Independence Hall all such relics and articles of interest, possessing a revolutionary history as could be procured. Through the indefatigable energy and perseverance of the committee with Col. Etting at its head, a very large and valuable collection of rare and ancient articles of that description have been accumulated, and are now upon exhibition in this room, prominent among which are the portraits of many of the distinguished men of the last century, who rendered important services to their country in the hour of its greatest trial. But the most attractive article of all is the old "*Liberty Bell*" resting upon the same old, rough and undressed timbers, that supported it one hundred years ago, when it rang out the joyful tidings of the birth of a new government, a new member in the family of nations, free and independent. This collection of revolutionary relics is known as the "*National Museum*," and is at-

tracting great attention from the visitors now in the City, attending the great International Exhibition.

The second story is approached by a wide open stairway at the southern end of the main entrance hall. The Rev. Jacob Duché, he who made the opening prayer in the first Continental Congress, that assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Sept. 4, 1774, in describing "the 'State House' as it is called" in 1771, says, "The upper story consists of *a long gallery, which is generally used for public entertainments*, and two rooms adjoining it, one of which is appropriated for the Governor and his Council; the other, I believe, is yet unoccupied." In the earlier days of Colonial prosperity, when peace and harmony characterized the relations between the Colonies and the parent Government, before avarice and the thirst for power, on the part of the latter began to oppress the inhabitants of the American provinces, the State House was often the theatre of festive scenes, where the generous board, and treacherous chalice, invited the epicure, the inebriate, the moderate and grave to partake of the rich viands and exhilarating draught, upon which occasions our gay ancestors held high carnival in honor of royal officials, and other distinguished guests. Soon after the completion of the building, in 1735, William Allen, Esq., then Mayor of the City, gave here at his own expense, a dinner, said to have been the most sumptuous and costly, and the most numerously attended, by invited citizens and distinguished strangers, of any entertainment that had previously been held in the city, and the praises bestowed upon it for elegance and generous hospitality were universal.

When the new Colonial Governor, Capt. Wm. Denny, arrived in 1756, during the session of the Colonial Assembly, that body gave him a grand reception in this room, attended by "the civil and military officers and clergy of the city." And in 1757, when Lord Loudon, Commander-in-Chief of the King's forces in the Colonies, visited the city, the municipal

authorities honored him with a grand feast, to which were invited officers of distinction, strangers, clergymen, and a large number of citizens. The delegates elected to the first Congress, that met in Carpenter's Hall in 1774, were also sumptuously provided for by the citizens, upon their arrival in the city, and partook of a magnificent dinner, spread in this room, in company with a large number of invited guests, strangers, clergy, officers, etc., amounting to about five hundred in number.

These entertainments were considered beneficial not only in a political point of view, but also in promoting general confidence and good-fellowship among the people.

Previously to the occupancy of the east room on the first floor, by the Continental Congress in 1775, it was used for the meetings of the Colonial Assembly. Upon its being taken possession of by Congress, the Assembly removed to the room on the second floor, which now ceased to be a mere banqueting-room, and became a hall of legislation. The Provincial conference of 108 members, Thomas McClain President, met in this room June 18, 1776. They approved of the action of their delegates in Congress, in relation to Independence, so far as it had then proceeded, and recommended the calling of a Convention to form a State Constitution.

The Convention for forming the new State Constitution assembled here July 15, 1776, Dr. B. Franklin, President. The old Provincial Assembly, which had legislated for the Colony for nearly one hundred years, expired on the 26th of September, 1776. After the election of a Legislature, to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, under the new Constitution, the Senate held its sessions in this room.

The American officers captured at the Battles of Brandywine (September 11), and Germantown (October 4, 1777), were retained in this room as prisoners of war.

The National Convention that met to form the

United States Constitution, in 1787, assembled in this room.

The State Senate continued to meet here until it was removed to Lancaster, in 1799.

In 1802, Charles Wilson Peale, a painter of some distinction, obtained possession of it for the exhibition of his large collection of curiosities, known as "Peale's Museum." He retained possession of it for twenty years. He was one of the founders of the "Academy of Fine Arts," and contributed several pictures of merit to that institution. He visited England, and received instructions from Benjamin West in portrait painting. He painted a number of the portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence for his museum, that now form a part of the collection that adorns the walls of the lower east room.

The next we learn of this large saloon is, that it was divided into two rooms and appropriated to the use of the United States Courts.

In 1855, Councils had the partitions forming the Court Rooms removed, and two apartments fitted up in good style for their own use, which form the Select and Common Council Chambers at this time.

THE STEEPLE.

At the rear of the main building, attached to the wall facing the south, is a brick structure, extending from the ground to an altitude far above the level of the roof of the hall, which forms a vestibule to its southern entrance. This structure constitutes the base of the steeple, and its interior is of sufficient dimensions to allow of the ascent of the broad, winding stairway, leading to the second story of the hall, as well as to the upper apartments of the steeple, and to allow ample space for the ingress and egress of visitors, through the vestibule besides. At the top of this brick structure commences the framework of the steeple, of nearly the same dimensions, sufficiently large to admit of being

divided into two or three small rooms, which formerly constituted the dwelling of the Bell-ringer and his family. Some years ago, there was quite a lively little sensation created among the uninitiated through the city, by an announcement in the morning papers that a child was born in the State house steeple the night before. Above this elevated family residence is another apartment, occupied by the great clock, and the next above by the bell, which is about one hundred and forty feet above the surface of the ground, and which is much contracted in comparison with the apartments below. It has open out-looks, affording a grand opportunity for observing the outspreading city below, the winding courses of the two rivers for a great distance, and the varied and undulatory appearance of the country, and points of interest for many miles around, forming, in the whole, one of the grandest and most picturesque landscapes the eye could rest upon. Shooting up from the belfry is the spire, twenty feet, making the entire height one hundred and sixty feet, exclusive of the spindle, bearing the ball, vane, etc.

The original steeple, as it was seen prior to 1778, was but one hundred and fifty feet high. On account of the decayed state of a portion of the timbers, it was taken down in this year, until but ninety-six feet of it was left standing; this was surmounted by a small belfry, to protect the bell; the clock, which presented but one dial-face, was at the west end of the building.* In 1828, the steeple was re-erected. In reconstructing it, care was taken to preserve the original plan, and its ancient appearance, as far as possible.

At the present time workmen are engaged in strengthening the structure, preparatory to the reception of the new clock and bell, presented to the city by Mr. Henry Seybert, a wealthy and benevolent citizen. Heavy iron rods are being put through the brick work at the

* There is considerable discrepancy in regard to the date of this event. Some writers put it at 1774, and others, which we think more correct, at 1778, and others at 1781.

base of the wooden structure, to prevent spreading, and heavier timbers are being substituted for the present supports of the bell and clock floors.

It is expected this magnificent present of Mr. Seybert's will be placed in the steeple during the present summer.

A fine old clock, which stood in the steeple, which was constructed and used as a regulator for the large clock, has been cleaned and repaired, and now stands in the office of the Commissioner of City Property. It is a fine piece of workmanship, and has a dial with twenty-four divisions, the hour hand making one revolution in twenty-four hours.

There is also, in one of the old rooms of the steeple, what remains of the transit instrument used by Prof. Rittenhouse in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus. The observation was a failure on account of the weather being cloudy.

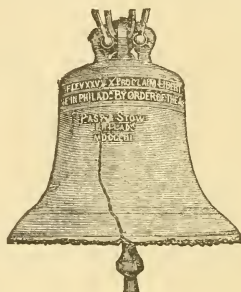
THE STATE HOUSE BELLS AND CLOCKS.

Soon after the completion of the State House, in 1734, the subject of procuring a suitable bell for the steeple, began to be agitated by the good people of Philadelphia. Some careful, economical citizens opposed the measure as unnecessary, and one involving a useless and extravagant expenditure of money.

After discussion and agitation for a number of years, a more liberal policy prevailed, and the vexed question was decided in favor of the procurement of the bell. The Colonies not being prepared to do the work, the people were dependent upon the skill and labor of England to furnish the desired article. In the latter part of the year 1750, the order for, and a full description of the proposed bell were sent to London, and in 1752 it was landed in Philadelphia. Its arrival is represented as creating considerable excitement, and many citizens visited the vessel to examine the long coveted object, and congratulate each other and the city on its successful and safe passage across the ocean. During its transit

from the vessel to the steeple it met with an accident that rendered its ringing qualities so imperfect as to create universal dissatisfaction and disappointment. It was the opinion of some, at the time, that the crack occurred in the first attempt at ringing, while others averred that it resulted from carelessness and rough handling during its removal. It was of but little consequence how or when the accident occurred, the result was, that the project was a great failure, as the bell proved to be good for nothing.

“THE LIBERTY BELL.”



A proposition to have the bell recast in Philadelphia, under the direction of Isaac Norris, Esq., then Speaker of the Assembly, was accepted by the firm of Pass & Stow, who after several attempts, succeeded in 1753 in producing, according to Mr. Norris' declaration "a good bell." Its weight was 2030 pounds. It was at the instance of Mr. Norris, that this new bell was made to bear the beautiful motto: "Proclaim Liberty throughout *all* the land, to all the inhabitants thereof," which proved to be signally prophetic, for in less than a quarter of a century after, at the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the State House Yard, on Monday, July 8th, 1776, at 12 o'clock, to the populace, it proclaimed the glad tidings of the birth of a new nation, *free and independent*. From this day it received the distinctive title of the

“Liberty Bell,” at the sound of which, the fires of liberty were kindled, and orators became eloquent. Its glory has been chanted in song, and its praises rehearsed in story until “Liberty Bell” have become household words in every family, and a theme of veneration on freedom’s altar everywhere. There is a legend that the bell was rung immediately after the adoption of the Declaration on the 4th of July, 1776, but there appears to be no authentic evidence that such was the fact, nor that there were any demonstrations of general rejoicing on the evening of that day. But on the contrary the people were too solemnly impressed with the weight and magnitude of the occasion to give way to hilarity and mirthful enjoyments. Some are represented to have been jubilant and confident of ultimate success, others more sedate and thoughtful, weighing the matter more earnestly, and prepared to wait for future development, and others timorous and trepid, fearing the step had been prematurely taken, and that troubles more serious than any they had yet encountered might be the result. While the royalists (tories) were outspoken in their antagonism to the measure, and vehement in their denunciations of the high treason that had been perpetrated against the parent government, in fact the people were more content to remain in the quiet contemplation of the great event of the day than to participate in any noisy expressions or manifestations of delight at the consummation of the great act. And the bell was allowed to remain silent. But after a few days’ consideration, and a public proclamation of their declared rights, they began to realize the change in their civil and political relations, their transition from vassals to freemen, from dependence to independence, from serfs to sovereigns, and they all united, the courageous, the timid and the trembling, as one man to sustain the glorious document that made them free. On that evening, July 8th, the old bell struck for Liberty, and the masses took up the signal. Bonfires were kindled, and the King’s Arms were torn down from

over the State House door, and consigned to the flames, cannons were fired, parades with music crowded the streets, and general manifestations of patriotic ardor prevailed throughout the city.

The following scrap of fancy literature, which has found its way into some of the popular magazines and school-books of the country, is educating the people in an error, both historical and sentimental. Were we to transfer the scene from the *adoption* of the Declaration in Independence Hall on the evening of July 4th to the *reading* of the same, in the State House Yard, July 8th, at noon, and let the old bell ringer 140 feet up in the belfry, be too far off to hear the closing words of the reading, and have the boy trained to give the signal when to ring, at the close, we would have a picture representing more truly the actual state of the case, at the time than the one presented below. L.

INDEPENDENCE BELL.

“When it was certain that the ‘Declaration’ would be adopted and confirmed by the signatures of the delegates in Congress, it was determined to announce the event by ringing the State House Bell, which bore the inscription, ‘Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof!’ and the old bell-man posted his little boy at the door of the hall to await the instruction of the door-keeper when to ring. At the word, the little patriot scion rushed out, and flinging up his hands, shouted, ‘Ring! Ring!! Ring!!!’”

1. There was tumult in the city,
 In the quaint old Quaker town,
 And the streets were rife with people
 Pacing restless up and down;
 People gathering at corners,
 Where they whispered each to each,
 And the sweat stood on their temples,
 With the earnestness of speech.
2. As the bleak Atlantic currents
 Lash the wild Newfoundland shore,

So they beat against the State-House,
 So they surged against the door;
 And the mingling of their voices
 Made a harmony profound,
 Till the quiet street of Chestnuts
 Was all turbulent with sound.

3. "Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?"
 "Who is speaking?" "What's the news?"
 "What of Adams?" "What of Sherman?"
 "O, God grant they won't refuse!"
 "Make some way, there!" "Let me nearer!"
 "I am stifling!" "Stifle, then;
 When a nation's life's at hazard,
 We've no time to think of men!"

4. So they beat against the portal—
 Man and woman, maid and child;
 And the July sun in heaven
 On the scene looked down and smiled;
 The same sun that saw the Spartan
 Shed his patriot blood in vain,
 Now beheld the soul of freedom
 All unconquered rise again.
 * * * * *

5. Aloft in that high steeple
 Sat the bell-man, old and gray;
 He was weary of the tyrant
 And his iron-sceptred sway;
 So he sat with one hand ready
 On the clapper of the bell,
 When his eye should catch the signal,
 Very happy news to tell.

6. See! see! the dense crowd quivers
 Through all its lengthy line,
 As the boy beside the portal
 Looks forth to give the sign!
 With his small hands upward lifted,
 Breezes dallying with his hair,
 Hark! with deep, clear intonation,
 Breaks his young voice on the air.

7. Hushed the people's swelling murmur,
 List the boy's strong joyous cry!

“Ring!” he shouts aloud; “Ring, Grandpa!
 Ring! O, Ring for Liberty!”
 And straightway, at the signal,
 The bell-man lifts his hand,
 And sends the good news, making
 Iron music through the land.

8. How they shouted! What rejoicing!
 How the old bell shook the air,
 Till the clang of freedom ruffled
 The calm, gliding Delaware!
 How the bonfires and the torches
 Illumed the night's repose,
 And from the flames, like Phoenix,
 Fair Liberty arose!

9. The old bell now is silent,
 And hushed its iron tongue,
 But the spirit it awakened
 Still lives—forever young.
 And while we greet the sunlight
 On the Fourth of each July,
 We'll ne'er forget the bell-man,
 Who, 'twixt the earth and sky,
 Rang out Our Independence!
 Which, please God, shall never die!

K.

“The Liberty Bell,” that sturdy old sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, for fourscore years and more, guarded the interests of Philadelphia with all the fidelity of a most faithful and trusted servant, marking every hour “in time's rapid flight,” sounding the alarm at the approach of danger, cheerily breaking the morning slumber, and calling the people forth to activity and life, on festive days, and tolling mournfully in times of general sorrow.

In 1777, when the capture of the city was threatened by the near approach of the British Army, this bell and that of Christ Church were removed to the Delaware river, near Trenton, and there submerged, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. In this situation they were permitted to remain until the close of the war, when they were returned to the city and restored to their former position.

In 1835, while ringing for the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall, it received a fracture, which silenced its voice forever. It now occupies a prominent place in the National Museum, in Independence Hall, where it is preserved as a relic of great value.

THE ORIGINAL CLOCK.

The original clock, which was put upon the western end of the building about the year 1750, was removed and placed in the spire of St. Augustine's Church, at Fourth and Vine, and was destroyed with the church on the evening of May 8th, 1844, when that edifice was burned by the mob.

A NEW CLOCK AND BELL.

When the wood-work of the present steeple was put up in 1828, provision was made for the removal of the clock-face from the west end of the building to the steeple. The new clock and bell were put in the same year (1828). This bell, a distinct and different one from the liberty-bell, and which succeeded it after its fracture, was cast by John Wilbank of this city, and the clock was made by Isaiah Lukins. The weight of the bell is about four thousand pounds.

THE CENTENNIAL LIBERTY BELL.

The Wilbank Bell, placed in position in 1828, was the immediate successor of the old Herald of Liberty, that proclaimed Independence in July, 1776. It was ordered by the Mayor to be rung for half-an-hour at Sunrise, Noon, and at Sundown, on May 10th, 1876, the day of opening of the great Centennial International Exposition, instituted in commemoration of the event that gave the nation birth a century ago. This order was significant of the occurrences of the three grand divisions of the century, to which these proceedings have reference, and most emphatically entitle it to the appellation of "The Centennial Liberty Bell." The

“Old Liberty Bell” proclaimed “Liberty throughout all the land to all the Inhabitants thereof;” but the proclamation failed to reach, and brought no cheer to the toiling slave. This Bell caught up the sound, and rolled back the echo, through the vista of a hundred years, carrying the boon of Liberty, the meed of rejoicing, to the heart of every man, rich or poor, black or white, foreign or native. The morning ringing, amid darkness and gloom, lowering clouds and falling rain, was indicative of the morning of the century, when Liberty struggled for utterance on the floor of Congress, and was crushed outside by the tyranny of George the Third. When hope and courage, mingled with doubt and despair, caused the stoutest heart to sicken at the gloominess of the prospect. Though opposed by mighty odds, endurance, bravery and perseverance at last broke the oppressor’s wand, the oppressed took courage, and pushed hard the conflict, until the wavering ranks of the enemy began to yield, and the sun of prosperity to illumine their pathway to success and ultimate triumph. The conflict is over, the victory won, the oppressor vanquished, Liberty in the ascendant, Peace declared.

The people of the distracted Colonies now busied themselves in establishing State Governments. A National Government was instituted. Agriculture, commerce and the arts and sciences were cultivated, and the domain of the Government extended. Public hygiene and internal improvements were advanced. Ten new members had been added to the family of States, and the noon-sun of the century cast its rays on a highly prosperous and happy nation. So with the day in question; the rains ceased to fall, the dullness passed away, the clouds were dissipated, and the Bell at noon rang out its merry peals beneath a cloudless sky and unobstructed sunlight. The disappointments of the morning vanished with the vanishing clouds; the people, catching up the inspiration of the hour and occasion, were jubilant and happy.

But the day was not permitted to continue fair and

bright until its close; the clouds again gathered, the rain descended, and gloom and disappointment marred the pleasures of the occasion. So with the century towards its eve—a dark cloud gathered in the South—the rumblings of intestine commotion were heard from a distance. Liberty was driven from the realm and her name dishonored; the National Flag was discarded, and a bastard rag substituted in its place; all the Southern States seceded from the Union and set up a Confederation of their own. High treason stalked through all the rebellious States at noon-day, uttering threats and imprecations against the life of the Nation. The hardy men of the North rallied under the old Stars and Stripes, and in the name of Liberty and the Union gave battle for the right. The strife was fierce and sanguinary. Thousands upon thousands of brave Americans gave their lives to their country, and millions upon millions were spent in its defense. At length the tide of battle turned in favor of the Union, and the haughty rebel was humbled in the dust. The Confederacy was broken up, and the old flag again waved over every State. The work of reconstruction and restoration placed the rebellious region again under the dominion of the General Government. And Liberty swayed her golden sceptre over three millions of slaves, raised to the dignity of freemen and vested with all the rights and franchises of citizenship. And after the storm, the setting sun of the century sent its departing rays over a united and prosperous country. The afternoon clouds of the opening day dispersed, and the ringing of the evening bell was cheered by the unclouded brilliancy of the setting sun.

This day the bell thrice gave warning of the near approach of the closing hours of the first century of American Independence. And on this, the eve of the Centennial day of the Nation's great rejoicing, in contemplating the past, the mind instinctively reverts to the days "a long time ago" when the British Lion, England's cherished emblem of majesty, strength and

power, was driven from our shores, while yet in the feebleness of our veriest infancy. We see him now in the distance, as he surveys the vastness of our domain, scrutinizes the citadels of our strength, and computes the immensity and invincibility of our power, lashing his sides with his huge tail, and shaking his mane with rage, and with a roar that shakes the earth, we hear him exclaim, "It is enough!" He retires to his lair, a hundred years older, and for taking the observation, a hundred years wiser.

Next our National bird, the American Eagle, perched upon the topmost bough of the tallest oak, from which he beholds the entire globe girdled with a belt of wires, over which pass human thoughts, wishes, desires, from city to city, country to country, and continent to continent, with lightning speed—an American invention. He observes spread all over the surface of our and other continents a net-work of iron highways, upon which are coaches loaded with human beings, and other vehicles of transportation freighted with the commerce of the world, rushing with the velocity of the wind, and depositing at every point their passengers and freight. He sees the *steamships* spreading their sails on all our mighty rivers and every ocean, promoters of civilization in times of peace, and peacemakers in times of war—all the result of American genius.

He sees in every city, town and hamlet, temples dedicated to science and learning, sending their tall spires heavenward, and applauds our American system of universal education. Though he saddens at the mockery of our boasted free religion, he stretches his neck to its utmost extent, and opening his capacious throat, utters a scream that rends the air, "It is mine, all mine!" And spreading his broad wings soars away to his retreat in the cliffs of time, to watch the progress and guide the destinies of his great *protege* for another century.

The dazzling Goddess of Liberty, with her countenance all radiant with happiness, rejoices as she beholds the millions of her votaries bearing the ensign of loy-

alty in one hand and the ballot in the other, all clothed in the panoply of manhood; a tear trickles down her beautiful cheek as she casts her sorrowing eyes upon *woman*, and sees her bondage, and raising the signal for more work, she departs; and the Nation resolves, that before the opening day of the next Centennial Jubilee, the triumph of liberty shall be complete and suffrage universal.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BELL AND CLOCK.

The last time the voice of this bell was heard in Philadelphia, was the evening ringing, on May 10th, 1876, at sundown, in honor of the opening of the greatest exhibition of the products of human ingenuity, the soil, and mine, that the world has ever beheld. The occasion was the most important one that ever called forth the sound of a bell during the last century, or perhaps in the history of the world, save the closing act of the initiatory ceremonies instituting the new Government, the greatest and mightiest of earth, in July, 1776.

A few days after performing this, its last, grandest service, in honor of the most memorable event known to the history of mankind, commemorative of the world's crowning glory—*The Birth of the American Nation*—this bell, which has been in position since 1828, was lowered from the steeple into the lower hall, and placed in the corner of the vestibule recently occupied by its "illustrious predecessor," the Liberty Bell, where it will remain until some action is taken in reference to it by Councils. It is in as good condition as when first put in use. Its future employment is wholly problematical.

THE NEW SEYBERT BELL AND CLOCK FOR INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The present removal of the Bell and Clock is to give place to the new ones presented by Mr. Seybert, for

which it is contemplated to have everything in readiness by the 4th of July, when, at noon, there will be a peal of thirteen strokes, one for each of the original States in the Union. The bell is composed of a mixture of 80 per cent. of copper, and 20 per cent. of tin. It has metal in it from cannon used in the revolutionary war by the British and Americans at the battle of Saratoga, and from cannon used both by the Northern and Southern armies at the battle of Gettysburg. The bell is seven feet high, measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet around the lip, and weighs 13,000 pounds. The clapper is nickel plated and burnished, weighing 300 pounds. The hammer, which will strike the bell, weighs two hundred pounds. The bell was manufactured by Meneely & Co., of Troy, N. Y. The clock was manufactured by the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Conn. The dial plates are nine feet in diameter, being two feet larger than those on the present clock, and the clock will run for eight days without stopping. The pendulum rod carries a cast iron ball of 500 pounds, the rod and ball weighing together 700 pounds. From its composition, "The Seybert Union Bell" would be an appropriate title for it.

June 14, 1876.—The new bell to be placed in the State House steeple, and which is described above, was delivered yesterday. It was conveyed to the front of Independence Hall swinging from a large catamaran, drawn by nine horses, and attracted great attention. It was placed upon a wooden platform, which was then, by the use of a screw-jack, raised to a height sufficient to permit heavy broad planks and rollers to be placed beneath it, and then, by the use of levers, rollers, etc., it was slowly forced along until near the statue of Washington, where it was permitted to remain for the night. The clock has been put up in the steeple, and the dials are in position, the last touches being given to them yesterday. The bell was raised to its position in the steeple, as soon as the necessary preparations were completed; and when put to trial its

sound was found to be so defective that Mr. Seybert, the donor, has determined to have it taken down and recast. Its cost was \$5,000.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Immediately in front of Independence Hall stands a beautiful statue of the Father of his Country. It is of fine white marble, and about eight feet in height. The pedestal upon which it stands is of granite, and about twelve feet in height, making the whole figure about twenty feet. The pedestal bears the following inscription:

ERECTED
BY THE
WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION
OF THE
FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
JULY 4, 1869.

The statue was unveiled July 5.

MEETINGS OF THE EARLY CONGRESS AND THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST TWO PRESIDENTS.

The first Colonial Congress, called the Stamp Act Congress, met at New York, 1765.

The first Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in 1774. Eleven Colonies only were represented, North Carolina and Georgia, failing to send delegates.

Second Continental Congress, met in the State House, Philadelphia, 1775.

Congress adjourned to Lancaster in 1777, and in three days adjourned to York, Pa., and remained there nine months.

FIRST CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

The first Congress under the Constitution, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791, held its first two sessions in New York, and a third one in Philadelphia, in the building at the Southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, known as "Old Congress Hall," and now occupied by the Highway Department and the City Courts. It continued to meet here until it was removed to Washington, D. C., in the year 1800.

George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States, first term, in New York, April 30, 1789. He was inaugurated, the second term, in Philadelphia, March 4, 1793, in the building occupied by Congress.

John Adams was also inaugurated President in the same building, March 4, 1797. All the subsequent Presidents were inaugurated in Washington, D. C.

L.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF 1776.

CANNONADING AND BURNING OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA, BY LORD DUNMORE, THE ROYAL GOV-
ERNOR OF THE PROVINCE, JANUARY 1, 1776.

THIS year, the most eventful in the history of America, opened on the inhabitants of Norfolk, with terror, dismay, and despair. The first day of the new year, was one of sadness and gloom, instead of festivity and joy.

They witnessed an array of British war vessels abreast of their town, with active preparations for a most destructive and desolating cannonading.

About four o'clock, P. M., the firing commenced, and sixty pieces of artillery sent forth their missiles of death and destruction from four men-of-war. Not satisfied with this demonstration of civilized and Christian barbarity—inflicted upon defenceless women and children; as night approached the Governor ordered the warehouses on the wharfs, to be fired, and a large merchant vessel, which occupied the dock, to be burnt. The unemployed portion of the fleet, moored in the harbor, now furnished men and boats, in large numbers, to come ashore and aid in extending the fire in every direction along the river. The light material of which the houses were mainly constructed, and the wind, added to the rapidity of the extension of the flames, rendering the scene truly appalling to even the stoutest hearts.

Women with their infants in their arms, as well as others, were seen, by the light of the conflagration, running to and fro, seeking refuge from the range of the cannon balls.

The attempts of the British to land with their cannon were repeatedly defeated by the spunk and resistance

of the patriots. It was long after midnight before the merciless enginery of destruction was wholly silenced. The fire continued to rage for seventy-two hours, until nearly the whole of the town was reduced to ashes, or left piles of smouldering ruins.

The old dominion derived no immunity from her past loyalty to the British Crown. No consideration for being the favorite colony of Elizabeth, who stamped upon its name the insignia of her own purity. No pardon for being the product of Raleigh's enterprise and fortune, or for the high regards of Shakespeare, Bacon and Herbert. No favors for having voluntarily established the Church of England—and prided themselves, on their ancestral fidelity to the line of British Kings. Thus the Colonial Governor, the Agent of the English ministry, the representative of the regal power of Great Britain, destroyed and desolated her fairest town, the seat of her commerce, religion and wealth.

When the Commander-in-Chief heard of this desolation of the proud metropolis of his beloved Colony—the mingled emotions of rage and grief agitated his whole frame, and with emphasis and feeling he exclaimed, “I hope this and the threatened devastations of other places will unite the whole country in one indissoluble band against a nation, which seems lost to every sense of virtue and those feelings which distinguish a civilized people from the most barbarous savages.” L.

THE FLAG.

On the first day of January, 1776, the same day that Norfolk was in sadness, in tears, and in ashes, the American Flag, with its thirteen stripes of red and white, was thrown to the breeze over the Continental Army at Boston. The blue field, instead of bearing the stars, the pride of every American citizen, now presented the commingled crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, in red and white. The army at this time was only distinguished by its extreme feebleness, its brave-

ry and endurance. Its roll numbered, but nine thousand, six hundred and fifty men, all told. At that time the free colored man, stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder with his white co-patriot, battling in a common cause for the common rights of all. L.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King's speech to parliament delivered in November, reached the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in the beginning of this year. Washington, thenceforward freely expressed the opinion, that a declaration of Independence was inevitable, and his comrades in arms, as well as others, were solemnly impressed with the same sentiment. General Greene in a letter to Mr. Ward, then a delegate to the Continental Congress, from Rhode Island, says, "The interests of mankind hang upon that body of which you are a member: you stand the representative not of America only, but of the friends of liberty and the supporters of the rights of human nature in the whole world; permit me from the sincerity of my heart, ready at all times to bleed in my country's cause, to recommend a DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, and call upon the world and the great God who governs it, to witness the necessity, propriety and rectitude thereof." "The king," he said further, "breathes revenge, and threatens us with destruction; America must raise an empire of permanent duration, supported upon the grand pillars of truth, freedom, and religion."

The sentiment in favor of independence was becoming more and more general, sometimes manifesting itself in loud expressions, but more generally affording food for silent meditation. The old sentiment, "England, with all thy faults, I love thee still," seemed to be in the ascendant, and to exert a controlling influence on many minds, until the royal proclamation pronounced them rebels. This created a new incentive for thought and action; new ideas were evolved, and old

affections were subdued ; the commotion became general, the forum and the press were invoked to give utterance to the new convictions.

A leader to concentrate, control and direct the spirit of independence, which, for the want of system, was distracting the public mind, became a necessity to act the part in the domain of thought, that Washington was acting in the field of battle, Morris in the department of finance, and Franklin in the world of negotiations. The man who entered the arena pen in hand, and most effectually accomplished this work, was

THOMAS PAINE,

an Englishman by birth, a Quaker by education, aged about forty years, and an inhabitant of America a little over a year. He was by nature and education fitted for the task he assumed ; an ardent lover of liberty, trained in the school of equal rights, instituted by George Fox and his followers, bold and intrepid in thought, simple, clear and fearless in his expressions, scathing in his sarcasms, and terrible in his denunciations, he was emphatically the man for the times. A compeer of Franklin, Rittenhouse, Clymer, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Rush and men of that class, his influence among the patriots was as great, as his genius and power of argument were subduing and convincing to the royalists. His first work was to prepare an essay on the existing relations between the Colonies and the mother country ; and when it was completed he submitted it to the gentlemen above mentioned, and asked them what title he should give it ! Rush replied call it

“COMMON SENSE.”

In order that the reader may form a correct idea of the character of the pamphlet, we present a few extracts from it, as a part of the history of the country one hundred years ago.

L.

“The design and end of government is freedom and security.

In the early ages of the world, mankind were equals in the order of creation ; the heathen introduced government by kings, which the will of the Almighty, as declared by Gideon and the prophet Samuel, expressly *disapproved*. To the evil of monarchy we have added that of hereditary succession ; and as the first is a lessening of ourselves, so the second might put posterity under the government of a rogue or a fool. Nature disapproves it, otherwise she would not so frequently turn it into ridicule.

ENGLAND,

Since the conquest, hath known some few good monarchs, but groaned beneath a much larger number of bad ones.

“The most plausible plea, which has ever been offered in favor of hereditary succession is, that it preserves a nation from civil wars; whereas the whole history of England disowns the fact.

THIRTY KINGS

And two minors have reigned in that distracted kingdom since the conquest, in which time there have been no less than eight civil wars and nineteen rebellions. In short, monarchy and succession have laid not this kingdom only, but the world in blood and ashes.

“The nearer any government approaches to a Republic, the less business there is for a king ; in England a king hath little more to do than to make war and give away places.

“VOLUMES HAVE BEEN WRITTEN

On the struggle between England and America, but the period of debate is closed. Arms must decide the contest ; the appeal was the choice of the king, and the continent hath accepted the challenge.

“THE SUN NEVER SHONE

On a cause of greater worth. 'Tis not the affair of a city, a country, a province, or a kingdom, but of a continent, of at least one-eighth part of the habitable globe. 'Tis not the concern of a day, a year, or an age ; posterity are virtually involved in it even to the end of time.

“BUT GREAT BRITAIN

Has protected us, say some. She did not protect us from our enemies on our account, but from her enemies on her own account, America would have flourished as much, and probably more, had no European power had anything to do with governing her. France and Spain never were, nor perhaps ever will be, our enemies as Americans, but as subjects of Great Britain.

“BRITAIN

Is the parent country, say some ; then the more shame upon her conduct.

BUT EUROPE,

and not England, is the parent country of America : this new world hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from every part of Europe ; we claim brotherhood with every European Christian, and triumph in the generosity of the sentiment. Not one-third of the inhabitants, even of this province, are of English descent. The phrase of parent or mother country applied to

ENGLAND ONLY,

is false, selfish, narrow and ungenerous ; but admitting that we were all of English descent, Britain, being now an open enemy, extinguishes every other name.

“ MUCH HATH BEEN

said of the united strength of Britain and the Colonies, that in conjunction they might bid defiance to the world. What have we to do with setting the world at defiance ? Our plan is commerce, and that, well attended to, will secure us the friendship of all Europe.

I CHALLENGE

the warmest advocates for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain.

“ As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no partial connection with any part of it. It is the true interest of America to steer clear of European contentions, which she can never do, while by her dependence on Britain she is the make-weight in the scale of British politics.

“ EVERY THING

that is right or natural pleads for separation. Even the distance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America, is a strong and natural proof, that the authority of the one over the other was never the design of heaven. It is not in the power of Britain or of Europe to conquer America if she does not conquer herself by delay and timidity.

“ IT IS REPUGNANT

to reason and the universal order of things, to all examples from former ages, to suppose that this continent can long remain subject to any external power. The most sanguine in Britain do not think so. The authority of Great Britain, sooner or later, must have an end ; and the event cannot be far off. The business of this continent, from its rapid progress to maturity, will soon be too weighty and intricate to be managed with any tolerable degree of convenience by a power so distant from us, and so very ignorant of us. There is something

absurd in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island: in no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than the primary planet. They belong to different systems;

ENGLAND TO EUROPE, AMERICA TO ITSELF.

Every thing short of independence is leaving the sword to our children, and shrinking back at a time, when going a little further would render this continent the glory of the earth. Admitting that matters were now made up,

THE KING

will have a negative over the whole legislation of this continent. And he will suffer no law to be made here but such as suits his purpose. We may be as effectually enslaved by the want of laws in America, as by submitting to laws made for us in England.

“RECONCILIATION

and ruin are nearly related. The best terms which we can expect to obtain can amount to no more than a guardianship, which can last no longer than till the Colonies come of age. Emigrants of property will not come to a country whose form of government hangs but by a thread. Nothing but a continental form of government can keep the peace of the continent inviolate from civil wars.

“THE COLONIES

have manifested such a spirit of good order and obedience to continental government, as is sufficient to make every reasonable person easy and happy on that head; if there is any true cause of fear respecting independence, it is because no plan is yet laid down. Let a continental conference be held, to frame a continental charter, or charter of the United Colonies. But where, say some, is

THE KING OF AMERICA?

He reigns above; in America the law is king; in free countries there ought to be no other. “All men, whether in England or America, confess that a separation between the countries will take place one time or other. To find out the very time, we need not go far, for the time hath found us.

THE PRESENT,

likewise, is that peculiar time which never happens to a nation but once, the time of forming itself into a government. Until we consent that the seat of government in America be legally and authoritatively occupied, where will be our freedom? where our property?

Nothing can settle our affairs so expeditiously as an open and *determined declaration for independence*. It is unreasonable to suppose that France or Spain will give us assistance, if we mean only to use that assistance for the purpose of repairing the breach. While we profess ourselves the subjects of Britain, we must in the eyes of foreign nations be considered as rebels.

A MANIFESTO

published and dispatched to foreign courts, setting forth the miseries we have endured, and declaring that we had been driven to the necessity of breaking off all connection with her, at the same time assuring all such courts of our desire of entering into trade with them, would produce more good effects to this continent, than if a ship were freighted with petitions to Britain.

"EVERY QUIET METHOD

for peace hath been ineffectual; our prayers have been rejected with disdain; reconciliation is now a fallacious dream. Bring the doctrine of reconciliation to the touch-stone of nature; can you hereafter, love, honor, and faithfully serve the power that hath carried fire and sword into your land? Ye that tell us of harmony, can ye restore to us the time that is past? The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'tis time to part. The last chord is now broken; the people of England are presenting addresses against us.

"A GOVERNMENT

of our own is our natural right. Ye that love mankind, that dare oppose not only tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression; Freedom hath been hunted round the globe; Europe regards her like a stranger; and England hath given her warning to depart; O! RECEIVE THE FUGITIVE and prepare an asylum for mankind." K.

Paine was editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine." He was author of various other political papers which exerted a powerful influence in forwarding the cause of independence. The "Crisis," a periodical which appeared at irregular intervals, he published in 1776-77, to counteract the general depression of spirits which prevailed at that time. In the "Crisis" first appeared the phrase "These are times that try men's souls."

"*Common Sense*" appeared on the eighth of January. On the same day, the royal proclamation was received in Congress, and the day previous, the news of the dis-

aster at Norfolk arrived. It was read in Congress, read in the army, in private houses, workshops, from pulpits, stores, taverns, read everywhere, and with an effect to render the king's manifesto nugatory, and to fire the people with indignation, and arouse the spirit of retaliation for the outrages inflicted upon the town of Norfolk.

Upon the king's speech being read in Congress Samuel Adams arose and exclaimed "*The Tyrant!*" "His speech breathes the most malevolent spirit, and determines my opinion of its author as a man of a wicked heart. I have heard that he is his own minister. Why, then should we cast the odium of distressing mankind upon his minions? Guilt must lie at his door: divine vengeance will fall on his head," and the staunch old patriot, indignant at the imputation of being a rebel, calling to his support Mr. Wythe of Virginia, the twain commenced at once instituting strong efforts in the direction of a confederation of the thirteen Colonies, and independence from British rule. Alarmed at the rapid change in the popular mind in favor of independence, caused by the free dissemination of "*Common Sense*," among the people, the timid among the friends of the American cause, and those in sympathy with the royalists, both in Congress and out, united in antagonism to the measure; that sterling patriot, James Wilson of Pennsylvania, placing himself at the head of the opposition.

New England, the home of the pilgrims, the Cradle of Liberty, the Star in the East, which struck hands with brave old Virginia, in the contest for freedom, hesitated for a time. And Maryland instructed her delegates in Congress not "to assent to any proposition for independence, foreign alliance or confederation." Present action in favor of independence was considered premature on the part of the opposing patriots, and rebellious on the part of the royalists.

A good working patriotic majority in Congress, without giving name to their ultimate intentions con-

tinued to carry on the war, for defence, until the weak became strong, and the cause of the royalists dwindled into insignificance ; and the House of Burgesses of Virginia instructed their delegates in Congress, to move for independence, which put the ball in motion, that never ceased to roll until independence was declared, a confederation effected and alliances with foreign powers consummated. L.

THE EVACUATION OF BOSTON, MARCH 17TH, 1776.

The British army, more than eight thousand strong, exclusive of eleven hundred refugees, well officered, well drilled, well clothed, well provisioned, well supplied with all the munitions of war, had, for many months, nestled in Boston, whiling away their time in idleness and profligacy, exercising their ingenuity in devising means of amusement, to vary the monotony of their inactive military discipline. The old South Church was appropriated to equestrian exercises, and Faneuil Hall to the services of Thespis. Boston was at that time the stronghold of the royalists in America, and from their position, abundance of supplies and their facilities for replenishing their stores and receiving reinforcements if necessary, rendered them, as they supposed, invincible, never dreaming that they were so soon destined to flee before the superior prowess and generalship of a Commander they affected to despise, and a soldiery they ridiculed.

Washington, whose army consisted mainly of New England militia, badly provisioned, poorly clad, imperfectly drilled and indifferently paid, with a deficiency of artillery and a scarcity of powder, on the 2d of March commenced the siege of the town, and vigorous measures were adopted to gain possession of Dorchester Heights, a point that would give him the command of the city and a large portion of the harbor. As a feint, and to annoy the British and draw their attention from the main object of his operations, for two nights there

had been continued a fierce cannonading and bombardment ; and after dark on the night of the 4th, the firing was renewed with augmented virulence from three different points, which, with the returning fire from the enemy, maintained a continuous roar for twelve consecutive hours, rendering the night hideous. In the meantime the American soldiers, twelve hundred strong, with three hundred ox teams, in silence, and with unremitting industry, proceeded with the construction of their fortifications. Simultaneously with the commencement of operations on the works, Washington commenced taking possession of the Heights. The Commander-in-Chief watched the progress of the movement throughout the night with the greatest satisfaction, heightened as it was by the assurance that the manœuver was entirely unknown to the enemy, who lay within a short distance, in blissful ignorance of their real situation, and unconscious of the dangers that were gathering above them. The din of the artillery, a fortunate westerly breeze, and a cloud of mist that gathered about the foot of the hill, obstructing both sound and vision in the direction of the works, all combined to screen the movements of the workmen and maintain the secrecy of the operations. As the morning of the 5th, bright and fair, broke in upon the besieged city, revealing the fortifications of immense strength and dimensions that had sprung up during the night, as by incantation, or the magic power of fairy beings, behind which the American army lay safely intrenched, the surprise to all was overwhelming, and the dismay to the British officers, entrapped, was simply overpowering. The firing, which had been kept up with but little abatement on both sides during the night, ceased upon the discovery of the fortifications by the British, and a silence, deep and significant, ensued. As Lord Howe stood in amazement surveying the vast works, he remarked that "They must have been the employment of at least twelve thousand men." On that day the British made some demonstrations, which

the Americans supposed to be preliminary to an attack upon their works, and were elated at the prospect of a speedy arrival of the time when an active encounter might terminate their period of long and patient waiting. But the adage, that "disappointment lurks in many a prize" was fully illustrated in this instance, as the supposed attacking party were only preparing to "change their base" and remove farther from, instead of approach nearer the formidable piles. If the British had seriously contemplated making an advance upon the American lines, since the erection of the fortifications, the attempt was delayed on the 6th by the fall of an unusually heavy rain. In the meantime Washington continued to strengthen his redoubts, and extend them nearer and nearer to the enemy's lines, until General Howe, satisfied that an encounter must end in disaster if not ruin to his army, called a council of war, which decided that the immediate evacuation of Boston was their only alternative, in view of preventing a vast effusion of British blood, and saving their supplies, which had accumulated in great abundance.

The loyal inhabitants of Boston, and the royalists who had gathered there for protection, were awe-stricken at the condition of affairs; and great was the humiliation of the army, when forced to confess their inability to protect the faithful adherents to the cause of their sovereign. On the 8th, overtures were made by the British Commander to Washington for capitulation, through the select men of Boston. But these were not entertained by the American Chieftain, who continued to advance his lines, rendering the situation of the British more and more desperate; the scarcity of powder restraining him from the free use of what artillery he had. Lord Howe, driven to the last extremity, commenced making active preparations for departure, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the army and refugees, numbering over nine thousand, commenced embarking, and before ten, Albion's proud Lion, crouching in the presence of the American Eagle,

was borne away in one hundred and twenty transports. The fleet, in lengthened line, passed out of the harbor, laden with sad hearts, disappointed hopes, thwarted designs and subdued pride. Every roof, hill-top, elevated point and wharf, were crowded with human beings, gazing at the receding ships, and sending maledictions after their tormentors, and rending the air with hallelujahs to the name of Washington.

The Commander-in-Chief immediately moved a portion of his army into the deserted city, where, upon every hand, were observed evidences of haste in the departure of the British. Honor, glory, a nation's gratitude, were not the only trophies won by this masterly achievement; but those of a more substantial character, suited to the needs of the impoverished condition of the American army, were found in great abundance, which, in their haste to get away, or for want of means of transportation, were left behind by the British. The munitions of war that fell into the hands of the Americans were as follows, viz. : Two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, one-half of which were in serviceable condition; ninety thousand bushels of coal; twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat; three thousand bushels of barley and oats; one hundred and fifty horses; a large amount of bedding and soldiers' clothing. Besides this, a number of British vessels freighted with military stores, designed for the army at Boston, not aware of its departure, and unconscious of their exposure to capture, arrived in succession, and were seized by the Americans as prize goods and appropriated by the captors, under authority of the laws of war. From one of these vessels, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous naval stores, there was taken an amount of powder seven times as great as that possessed by Washington at the commencement of the siege.

Taking all things into consideration, this bloodless victory stands forth the brightest on the page of American history, and the brilliancy of no subsequent military achievement has in the least obscured its lustre.

Not only was Boston reclaimed by it, but all New England was effectually and permanently released from British rule. During the siege, less than twenty New England men were lost, and all New England's freedom cost less than two hundred men who fell in battle.

On the twentieth, Washington, with his main army, entered Boston. This was a happy day for New England, made so by the friendly greetings of those who had been so long separated, and the removal of the military restraints of a proud and arrogant foe. The people crowded the thoroughfares to witness the triumphal *entree* of their beloved chieftain and his brave and victorious followers. All were happy. Washington was supremely so, because there were no widows' weeds in that joyous crowd to cast a gloom over the gladsome scene ; no wails of sorrowing orphans to mingle with the loud huzzas of welcome that greeted him on every side.

This was the first important victory gained by the valor, fortitude and endurance of the hardy sons of industry, for which New England has ever been celebrated, and of which the conquering army was mainly composed. This was the first stunning blow given to haughty, tyrannizing royalty on the American Continent, administered by the strong arm of democratic power, directed by the desire for independence and the love of freedom ; while to the invading British it was a disaster of surpassing magnitude, dispensing chagrin, disgrace and mortification throughout their lines, it was to the Americans a harbinger of hope, an incentive to a renewed effort, an index to ultimate triumph, which inspired them with new courage, and turned the prospect of the war in their favor.

The Commander-in-Chief, whose serene countenance beamed with the radiance of a self-approving conscience, man's highest reward, received from the Continental Congress, Colonial Legislatures, municipal organizations, the distinguished statesmen of the country, and the united voices of the populace, the most

earnest and soul-cheering expressions of admiration of the wisdom, prowess and consummate skill with which the siege was conducted, and gratitude for the glorious success and beneficial results attending its termination.

L.

JOURNAL OF CONGRESS. VOTE OF THANKS.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1776.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress, in their own name, and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies, whom they represent, be presented to his excellency Gen. Washington, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston; and that a medal of gold be struck in commemoration of this great event, and presented to his excellency; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks, and a proper device for the medal.

The members chosen, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Hopkins.

The committee appointed to prepare a letter of thanks to General Washington, and the officers and soldiers under his command, brought in a draught which was agreed to :

Ordered, That it be transcribed, signed by the president, and forwarded.

The following account of the medal we take from a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Ledger*; and insert it in this connection, that the reader may be informed of its present whereabouts—and to show that this act of Congress, a hundred years ago, is not forgotten by the people of the present day—

THE WASHINGTON MEDAL.

The original gold medal presented to Gen. George Washington by the American Congress in 1776, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, has been presented to and is now exhibited at the Boston Public Library. It was bought by some wealthy Bostonians for \$5000, and was committed to the care of

the library trustees on Friday night. The medal, which is of mammoth size and of solid gold, was struck in Paris, and contains on the obverse a head of Washington in profile (an excellent likeness), and around it is the following inscription: "George Washington, supreme duci exercituum adsertori libertatis comitia Americana." George Washington, Commander-in-chief, defender of the liberties of the American people.

On the reverse is the town of Boston in the distance, with a fleet in view under sail. Washington and his officers are on horseback in the foreground, and he is pointing to the ships as they depart from the harbor. The inscription on this side is as follows: "Hostibus primo fugatis Bostonium recuperatum," the enemy having sailed away, Boston is recovered, with the date of March 2, 1776. The history of the medal is as follows: When the Continental Congress received intelligence of the evacuation of Boston, they resolved, "that the thanks of the body, in their own name, and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies whom they represent, be presented to General Washington and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct at the siege and acquisition of Boston, and that a medal be struck in commemoration of this great event, and presented to His Excellency, and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks and a proper device for the medal." The committee appointed consisted of John Adams, John Jay and Stephen Hopkins.

In a letter to General Washington, John Hancock from Philadelphia, April 2d, 1776, said: "It gives me the most sensible pleasure to convey to you, by order of Congress, the only tribute which a free people will ever consent to pay, the tribute of thanks and gratitude to their benefactors. The disinterested and patriotic principles which led you to the field have also led you to glory; and it affords no little compensation to your countrymen to reflect that, as a peculiar greatness of mind induced you to decline any remuneration for serving them, except the pleasure of promoting their happiness, they may, without your permission, bestow on you the largest share of their affection and esteem."

John Adams, in a private letter written at the same time, said: "I congratulate you," said Mr. Adams, "as well as all the friends of mankind, on the reduction of Boston, an event which appeared to me of so great and decisive importance that the next morning after the arrival of the news I did myself the honor to move for the thanks of Congress to Your Excellency, and that a medal of gold should be struck in commemoration of it." L.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA TO THEIR
DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

MAY 15, 1776.

In the Convention of Virginia it was this day unanimously

Resolved "That their delegates be instructed to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance upon the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain, and that they give the assent of this Colony to such declaration, and to measures for forming foreign alliances and a confederation of the Colonies; provided, that the power of forming a Government for, and the regulation of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures."

Whereupon Mr. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, on Friday, the 7th of June, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. John Adams, of Massachusetts:

Resolved, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

The action taken upon this resolution, as recorded in the Journal, was as follows:

FRIDAY, June 7, 1776.

Certain resolutions, respecting independency, being moved and seconded,

Resolved, That the consideration of them be referred till tomorrow morning, and that the members be enjoined to attend punctually at 10 o'clock, in order to take the same into consideration.

SATURDAY, June 8, 1776.

Resolved, That the resolutions respecting independency be referred to a Committee of the Whole Congress.

The Congress then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and after some time, the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee have taken into consideration the matter to them referred, but not having come to any resolution thereon, directed him to move for leave to sit again on Monday.

Resolved, That this Congress will on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into further consideration the resolutions referred to them.

MONDAY, June 10, 1776.

Agreeable to order, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into further consideration the resolutions

to them referred; and, after some time spent thereon, the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee have had under consideration the matters referred to them, and have come to a resolution thereon, which they direct him to report.

The resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole Congress being read,

Resolved, That the consideration of the first resolution be postponed to Monday, the first day of July next, and in the meanwhile, that no time be lost, in case the Congress agree thereto, that a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration to the effect of the said first resolution, which is in these words: "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

TUESDAY, *June 11, 1776.*

Resolved, That the committee for preparing the declaration consist of five.

The members chosen, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman and Mr. R. R. Livingston.*

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest a form of confederation to be entered into between these Colonies.

That a committee be appointed to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers.

WEDNESDAY, *June 12, 1776.*

Resolved, That the committee appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies, consist of a member from each colony.

The members appointed, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett.

Resolved, That the committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers, consist of five.

The members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morris.

TUESDAY, *June 25, 1776.*

A declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, was laid before Congress, and read, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote of Congress, declaring the United Colonies Free and Independent States.

* Richard Henry Lee would have been on that Committee, and its Chairman, had not sickness in his family called him home at the time of its appointment.

FRIDAY, *June 28.*

Francis Hopkins, Esq., one of the delegates of New Jersey, attended the credentials of their appointment, which was read as follows, viz.:

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *New Jersey, June 21, 1776.*

The Congress proceeded to the election of delegates to represent the Colony in Continental Congress, when Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark, John Hart, and Francis Hopkins, Esqs., and Dr. John Witherspoon, elected by ballot to serve for one year, unless a new appointment be made before that time.

Resolved, That the following instructions be given to the delegates as aforesaid:

The Congress empower and direct you, in the name of this Colony, to join with the delegates of the other Colonies in Continental Congress, in the most vigorous measures for supporting the just rights and liberties of America; and, if you shall judge it necessary or expedient for this purpose, *we empower you to join with them in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain*, entering into a confederation for union and common defense, making treaties with foreign nations for commerce and assistance, and to take such other measures as may appear to them and you necessary for these great ends; promising to support them with the whole force of this province; always observing, that, whatever plan of confederacy you may enter into, the regulating of internal police of this province is to be reserved to the Colony Legislature. By order of Congress.

SAMUEL TUCKER, *President.*

WM. PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

Extract from the minutes.

The committee appointed to prepare a declaration, etc., brought in a draught, which was read.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That Mr. Hopkins be added to the committee for preparing a plan of confederation.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1776.

The order of the day being read,

Resolved, That this Congress will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency.

That the declaration be referred to said Committee. The Congress resolved itself into Committee of the whole. After some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported, that the Committee had come to a resolution, which they desire to report, and to move for leave to sit again:

Mr. Dickinson of Pennsylvania spoke against the resolution as follows:

I value the love of my country, as I ought, but I value my country more, and I desire this illustrious assembly to witness the integrity, if not the policy of my conduct. The first campaign will be decisive of the controversy, the declaration will not strengthen us by one man, or by the least supply while it may expose our soldiers to additional cruelties and outrages. Without some prelusory trials of strength we ought not to commit our country upon an alternative, where to recede would be infamy, and to persist might be destruction. No instance is recollected of a people without a battle fought, or an ally gained, abrogating forever their connection with a warlike commercial empire. It might unite the different parties in Great Britain against us, and it might create disunion among ourselves.

With other powers it would rather injure than avail us. Foreign aid will not be obtained but by our actions in the field, which are the only evidences of our union and vigor that will be respected. In the war between the United Provinces and Spain, France and England assisted the provinces before they declared themselves independent: if it is the interest of any European kingdom to aid us, we shall be aided without such a declaration: if it is not, we shall not be aided with it. Before such an irrevocable step shall be taken, we ought to know the disposition of the great powers, and how far they will permit any one or more of them to interfere. The erection of an independent empire on this continent is a phenomenon in the world; its effects will be immense, and may vibrate round the globe. How they may affect, or be supposed to affect old establishments, is not ascertained. It is singularly disrespectful to France, to make the declaration before her sense is known; as we have sent an agent expressly to inquire whether such a declaration would be acceptable to her, and we have reason to believe he is now arrived at the court of Versailles. The measure ought to be delayed, till the common interests shall in the best manner be consulted by common consent. Besides the door to accommodation with Great Britain ought not to be shut, until we know what terms can be obtained from some competent power. Thus to break with her before we have compacted with another, is to make experiments on the lives and liberties of my countrymen, which I would sooner die than agree to make; at best it is to throw us into the hands of some other power and to lie at mercy, for we shall have passed the river that is never to be repassed. We ought to retain the declaration and remain masters of our own fame and fate. We ought to inform that power, that we are filled with a just detestation of our oppressors; that we are determined to cast off forever all subjection to them, to declare ourselves independent, and to support that declaration with our lives and fortunes, provided that power will approve the proceeding, acknowledge our independence, and enter into a treaty with us upon equitable and ad-

vantageous conditions. Other objections to the declaration at this time are suggested by our internal circumstances. The formation of our governments and an agreement upon the terms of our confederation, ought to precede the assumption of our station among sovereigns. A sovereignty composed of several distinct bodies of men, not subject to established constitutions, and not combined together by confirmed articles of union, is such a sovereignty as has never appeared. These particulars would not be unobserved by foreign kingdoms and states, and they will wait for other proofs of political energy, before they will treat us with the desired attention. With respect to ourselves, the consideration is still more serious. The forming of our governments is a new and difficult work. When this is done and the people perceive, that they and their posterity are to live under well regulated constitutions, they will be encouraged to look forward to independence, as completing the noble system of their political happiness. The objects nearest to them are now enveloped in clouds, and those more distant appear confused; the relation one citizen is to bear to another, and the connection one state is to have with another, they do not, cannot know. Mankind are naturally attached to plans of government that promise quiet and security. General satisfaction with them when formed, would indeed be a great point attained; but persons of reflection will perhaps think it absolutely necessary, that Congress should institute some mode of preserving them from future discords.

The confederation ought to be settled before the declaration of independence. Foreigners will think it most regular, the weaker states will not be in so much danger of having disadvantageous terms imposed upon them by the stronger. If the declaration is first made, political necessities may urge on the acceptance of conditions highly disagreeable to parts of the Union. The present comparative circumstances of the Colonies are now tolerably well understood; but some have very extraordinary claims to territory, that if admitted, as they might be in a future confederation, the terms of it not being yet adjusted, all idea of the present comparison between them would be confounded. Those whose boundaries are acknowledged would sink in proportion to the elevation of their neighbors. Besides, the unlocated lands, not comprehended within acknowledged boundaries are deemed a fund sufficient to defray a vast part, if not the whole of the expenses of the war.

These ought to be considered as the property of all, acquired by the arms of all. For these reasons the boundaries of the Colonies ought to be fixed before the declaration, and their respective rights mutually guaranteed; and the unlocated lands ought also, previous to that declaration, to be solemnly appropriated to the benefit of all, for it may be extremely difficult, if not impracticable to obtain these decisions afterwards. Upon the whole, when things

shall be thus deliberately rendered firm at home, and favorable abroad, then let America, *Attollens humeris farnam et fata nepotum* bearing up her glory and the destiny of her descendants, advance with majestic steps and assume her station among the sovereigns of the world." K.

The resolution agreed to by the committee of the whole being read, the determination thereof was, at the request of a colony, (S. Carolina) postponed till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1776.

The Congress resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee of the whole, which was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and, of right, ought to be, Free and Independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance of the British crown, and that all political connection between them, and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. L.

JOHN ADAMS' SPEECH ON THE REVOLUTION.

When I look back to 1761, and run through the series of political events the chain of causes and effects, I am surprised at the suddenness as well as greatness of this revolution. Britain has been filled with folly, and America with wisdom. It is the will of Heaven that the two countries should be sundered forever; it may be the will of Heaven that America shall suffer calamities still more wasting, and distresses yet more dreadful. If this is to be the case, the furnace of affliction produces refinement in states as well as individuals; but I submit all my hopes and fears to an overruling Providence in which, unfashionable as the path may be, I firmly believe. Had the Declaration of Independence been made seven months ago, we might before this hour have formed alliances with foreign states; we should have mastered Quebec, and been in possession of Canada; but on the other hand, the delay has many great advantages attending it. The hopes of reconciliation, which were fondly entertained by multitudes of the honest and well meaning, though weak and mistaken, have been gradually and at last totally extinguished. Time has been given for the whole people maturely to consider the great question of independence, so that in every colony of the thirteen, they have now adopted it as their own act. But the day is past. The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America; to be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival, commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood,

and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory; that the end is worth all the means; that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not. K.

Many years after the thrilling scenes, which characterize these "times that tried men's souls" had passed away, Mr. Webster, yet appreciating the sentiments, that caused the great heart of John Adams to heave with patriotic emotions, and inspired him with a willingness to lay upon the altar of his oppressed and bleeding country, fortune, liberty, and life if needs be; ascribed to him the utterances of the following outburst of patriotism, and devotion to Liberty and Independence. L.

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the beginning we aimed not at independence. But there's a divinity which shapes our ends.

The injustice of England has driven us to arms; and blinded to her own interest for our good, she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours. Why, then, should we defer the declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England, which shall leave either safety to the country and its liberties, or safety to his own life and his own honor? Are not you, sir, who sit in that chair, is not he, our venerable colleague near you, are you not both already the prescribed and predestined objects of punishment and of vengeance? Cut off from all hope of royal clemency, what are you, what can you be, while the power of England remains, but outlaws? If we postpone independence, do we mean to carry on or to give up the war? Do we mean to submit to the measures of parliament, Boston Port Bill and all? Do we mean to submit, and consent that we ourselves shall be ground to powder, and our country and its rights trodden down to dust?

I know we do not mean to submit. We never shall submit. Do we intend to violate that most solemn obligation ever entered into by men, that plighting, before God, of our sacred honor to Washington, when, putting him forth to incur the dangers of war, as well as the political hazards of the times, we promised to adhere to him, in every extremity, with our fortunes and our lives?

I know there is not a man here, who would not rather see a general conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink

it, than one jot or tittle of that plighted faith fall to the ground. For myself, having, twelve months ago, in this place, moved you, that George Washington be appointed commander of the forces, raised or to be raised, for defence of American liberty, may my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate or waver in the support I give him.

The war, then, must go on. We must fight it through. And if the war must go on, why put off longer the Declaration of Independence? That measure will strengthen us. It will give us character abroad. The nations will then treat with us, which they never can do while we acknowledge ourselves subjects in arms against our sovereign. Nay, I maintain that England herself will sooner treat for peace with us on the footing of Independence, than consent, by repealing her acts, to acknowledge that her whole conduct toward us has been a course of injustice and oppression. Her pride will be less wounded by submitting to that course of things which now predestines our Independence, than by yielding the points in controversy to her rebellious subjects. The former she would regard as the result of fortune; the latter she would feel as her own deep disgrace. Why then, why then, sir, do we not as soon as possible change this from a civil to a national war? And since we must fight it through, why not put ourselves in a state to enjoy all the benefits of victory, if we gain the victory? If we fail, it can be no worse for us. But we shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies: the cause will create navies. The people, the people if we are true to them, will carry us and will carry themselves, gloriously, through this struggle. I care not how fickle other people have been found. I know the people of these colonies, and I know that resistance to British aggression is deep and settled in their hearts, and cannot be eradicated. Every colony, indeed, has expressed its willingness to follow, if we but take the lead. Sir, the declaration will inspire the people with increased courage. Instead of a long and bloody war for the restoration of privileges, for redress of grievances, for chartered immunities held under a British king, set before them the glorious object of entire independence, and it will breathe into them anew the breath of life. Read this declaration at the head of the army; every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow uttered, to maintain it, or to perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit; religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling round it, resolve to stand with it, or fall with it. Send it to the public halls; proclaim it there; let them hear it who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon, let them see it who saw their brothers and their sons fall on the field of Bunker Hill and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support. Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly through this day's business. You and I, indeed,

may rue it. We may not live to the time when this declaration shall be made good. We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be ignominiously, and on the scaffold. Be it so. Be it so. If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready, at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may. But while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country. But whatever may be our fate, be assured, be assured that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, and immortal day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires, and illuminations. On its annual return, they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude, and of joy.

Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope in this life, I am now here ready to stake upon it; and I leave off as I begun, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment,—Independence *now*, and independence forever! K.

Resolved, That this Congress will to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the declaration respecting independence.

WEDNESDAY, *July 3, 1776.*

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration, the declaration; and after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported, that the committee, not having yet gone through it, desired leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this Congress will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration of Independence.

Adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *July 4, 1776.*

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration, the declaration; and after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported, that the committee had agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report.

The declaration being read, was agreed to, as follows: L.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JULY 4TH, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to a separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such governments, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden the governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature,—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records,

for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected ; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise ; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of the States ; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriation of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws,—giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent :

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein the arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example of fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.

They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind,—enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration, was by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members :

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Mathew Thornton.

James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

RHODE ISLAND.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

CONNECTICUT.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
George Braxton.

NEW YORK.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingstone,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clarke.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,

GEORGIA.

Burton Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

Resolved, That copies of the declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Committees or Councils of Safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the army.

K.

THE DECLARATION READ TO THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the observatory erected in Independence Square, south of the Hall, by the Philosophical Society, to observe the transit of Venus over the Sun in 1769, the Declaration was first read to the populace of Philadelphia, on Monday, July 8th, at 12 o'clock, by John Nixon, a member of the Council of Safety, the sheriff of the county, who was first invited to perform that service, declining to accept the proffered honor.

AMENDMENT OF THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION.

The original draft of the Declaration, was amended in committee of the whole, by striking out the following count in the indictment against the King, in reference to the foreign slave trade, at the request of South Carolina and Georgia.

“ He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery, in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable deaths in their transportation thither, this practical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the *Christian* king of Great Britain, determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold. He has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce, and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which *he* has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom *he* also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes committed against the *liberties* of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the *lives* of another.”

THE SIGNERS AND THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION.

By the perusal of the foregoing proceedings of Congress, touching the adoption and signing of the Declaration of Independence, the reader would rationally be led to infer, that the work was fully consummated on

the fourth day of July, 1776, as we have it reported, and herein recorded; that it there and then received the unanimous vote of the House, and was signed by every member. But such was not the fact. We crave indulgence here, for making a brief recapitulatory digression from the point in view, for the purpose of affording means of explaining a very important discrepancy or discrepancies that become apparent, when compared with other historical delineations of this, the most momentous event in our revolutionary annals, and which must forever mar the veracity of Dunlap's Journal, where they appear as official and authentic records.

It will be recollected that on May 15th, 1776, the House of Burgesses of Virginia passed resolutions of instructions to their delegates in Congress, to introduce into that body resolutions, declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, etc. Acting under this instruction, Richard Henry Lee, on the 7th of June, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts:

“Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”

This resolution, which contains the whole gist of the Declaration, was considered on the 8th, and deferred to the 10th, when it was considered in Committee of the Whole. It was then postponed until July 1st. In the meantime the committee was appointed to prepare a declaration, which reported the draft of a declaration of independence, on June 27th. It was read and laid on the table. On July 1st, according to the postponement, Congress took up Mr. Lee's resolution of independence in Committee of the Whole. It was debated that day, and postponed until the next day, July 2d, when it was further debated, and adopted by a majority of the colonies—twelve voting for it, and one (New York), not voting. On the same day the declaration

was taken up by Congress, and debated, the debate continuing on the 3d, and until towards evening on the 4th, when it was adopted by the same vote that passed Mr. Lee's resolution, viz., by twelve *States*, New York not voting.

According to Mr. Jefferson, it was signed on the day of its passage, by every member present, except Mr. John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania. Now the question is, who were present at that time? There certainly was not a full delegation of all the thirteen States.

Amid the confusion that has existed for the last hundred years among historical writers, upon this initial point of our National Independence, it is extremely difficult to get a correct idea of the exact state of affairs, or the relation in which the various members of Congress stood to the great event. The signing then done was upon paper, and so imperfectly represented the numerical status of the body, and the general sentiment of the people, that the Declaration, published in accordance with the resolution, was signed only by the President and Secretary.

Members who were present during the debates and voting, and who refused to support the measure, withdrew when they saw it was adopted, and were not present during the signing, with the only exception of Mr. Dickinson.

THE FOLLOWING DELEGATES CONSTITUTED THE CONGRESS,
JULY 4, 1776.

Those marked with a * were absent during the signing; those marked with a † did not vote for the Declaration, but signed it afterwards:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

William H. Whipple, *John Langdon, Josiah Bartlett. Appointed February 29, 1776.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry. February 9, 1776.

RHODE ISLAND.

Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery. May 14, 1776.

CONNECTICUT.

Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott, Samuel Huntington, *Titus Hosmer, William Williams. January 16, 1776.

NEW YORK.

* Philip Livingston, * James Duane, * John Alsop, * William Floyd, * Lewis Morris, * John Jay, * Henry Wisner, * Philip Schuyler, * George Clinton, * Francis Lewis, Robert R. Livingston, Jr. May 11, 1776.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, Dr. John Witherspoon. June 28, 1776.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John Morton, * John Dickinson, † Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, * Charles Humphreys, * Edward Biddle, * Thomas Willing, * Andrew Allen, and James Wilson. November 3, 1775.

LOWER COUNTIES ON THE DELAWARE.

Cæsar Rodney, Thomas McKean, † George Read. May 11, 1775.

MARYLAND.

* Mathew Tilghman, * Thomas Johnson, Jr., * Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Thomas Stone, * John Hall. September 13, 1775.

VIRGINIA.

Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, George Wythe, Francis Lightfoot Lee. September 13, 1775. And Carter Braxton was appointed February 23, 1776.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Hooper, Joseph Hewes. May 11, 1775. And John Penn, appointed October 13.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

* Thomas Lynch, * John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, Thomas Heywood, Jr., and Thomas Lynch, Jr. April 24, 1776.

GEORGIA.

Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, * Archibald Bullock, * John Houston, George Walton. May 20, 1776.

On the 4th of July, 1776, Congress consisted of sev-

enty members, twenty-six of whom did not vote for independence. Of the thirteen colonies, five, by their delegates, voted for it unanimously, viz., Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina. Eight did not vote for it unanimously, viz., New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia. The majority of votes in the House, in favor of Mr. Lee's resolution and the Declaration of Independence, was forty-four. This comparatively small majority was not owing, entirely, to a difference of political opinions amongst the delegates, nor to a want of patriotism, generally, on the part of the minority. There were other causes conspiring to diminish the majority and increase the minority—such as sickness, unavoidable absence, at other posts of duty, contra instructions from the appointing authorities, etc. It was on account of this lack of unanimity that, when first published on July 6, it was styled "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America."

It was not deemed advisable that a matter fraught with so grave an import, as the creation of a new Government, destined to extend over a territory almost ilimitable, and to include many millions of people, should be consummated without a unity of sentiment and action on the part of the framers thereof.

In order that some time might be allowed to work out the desirable change in the condition of Congress, the engrossment of the Declaration on parchment was deferred until the 19th of July. In the meantime the Convention of New York, sitting at *White Plains*, July 9th, rescinded the resolution passed one year before, and under which the delegates in Congress had hitherto acted, instructing them to support reconciliatory measures only, and passed one approving of the resolution of Independence and the Declaration, and empowering her delegates in Congress to adopt and concert all necessary measures, etc., connected with the matter. Thus, five days after the formal adoption of the Decla-

ration, the delegates were instructed to record the vote of New York in its favor. Six of the nine delegates from Pennsylvania did not vote for the resolution of Independence on July 2, nor for the Declaration on the 4th. The Convention then in session, not satisfied with the action of the majority of their delegates, on the 20th of July appointed a new delegation, retaining Robert Morris, who was absent at the time of voting, and the three who voted for the Declaration, viz., Dr. B. Franklin, John Morton and James Wilson, and appointed five new ones, to wit, Dr. Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, George Ross, all of whom signed the Declaration.

On August 2, the Declaration being fully engrossed on parchment, was signed by every member of Congress, fifty-five in number—on July 4, the Congress consisted of seventy members; in less than one month the number had decreased to fifty-five. The different States were represented at the two periods as follows:

STATES.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES JULY 4.	DO. AUGUST 2.
New Hampshire.....	3.....	2.....
Massachusetts.....	5.....	5.....
Rhode Island.....	2.....	2.....
Connecticut.....	5.....	4.....
New York.....	11.....	4.....
New Jersey.....	5.....	5.....
Pennsylvania.....	9.....	9.....
Delaware.....	3.....	3.....
Maryland.....	6.....	4.....
Virginia.....	7.....	7.....
North Carolina.....	3.....	3.....
South Carolina.....	6.....	4.....
Georgia.....	5.....	3.....
Total.....	70	55

Mathew Thornton, of New Hampshire, was appointed November 4, and signed the Declaration..... 1

The number upon the engrossed copy, now in Independence Hall.

On Saturday, May 6th, 1876, the originally engrossed copy was removed from the place assigned to it in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., and placed, for the present, in the same room, in Independence Hall, where it originated in 1776. L.

The *Public Ledger*, of Monday, the 8th, contains the following excellent and pertinent remarks in relation to the proceedings and ceremonies connected with the event, which we take the liberty of transferring to our pages.

THE ORIGINAL "DECLARATION" RESTORED TO THE
OLD HALL.

On Saturday afternoon the original parchment scroll, bearing the engrossment of the Declaration of Independence, and the signatures placed upon it by the hands of the illustrious signers, was restored to the Hall of Independence where it was signed, there to rest and to be visible to all visitors during the Centennial year. The deposit was made in the presence of the Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, Col. Frank Etting, Chairman of the Committee on Restoration of the Hall, several ladies and gentlemen of the same committee, and a few other persons. The ceremony was quiet and simple; but, unpretentious as it was, the placing of the venerated document once more in the old Hall, was deeply impressive. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The instrument thus restored to the Hall occupied by the Congress of 1775-'76, and to the immediate chamber in which it was signed, is the official copy engrossed on parchment, as ordered by a Resolution of Congress on the 19th of July, 1776, which Resolution we copy from the Secret Journal of the proceedings of that day, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment, with the style and title—'THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,' and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress."

The next entry on the journal is in these words: "August 2d, 1776—The Declaration of Independence being engrossed, was signed by the members."

As already observed, the Declaration thus ordered to be engrossed and signed is the instrument restored to Independence Hall on Saturday. The parchment scroll is now framed and glazed for protection, and is deposited in a fire-proof safe especially designed for both preservation and convenient display. Its aspect is of course

faded and time-worn. The text is fully legible, but the major part of the signatures are so pale as to be only dimly discernible in the strongest light, a few remain readable, and some are wholly invisible, the spaces which contained them presenting only a blank.

It is a most impressive thing to stand in that Hall and, looking at the venerated relic, to experience the thoughts, feelings and emotions excited by the document and its surroundings. There is the Gospel of the New Dispensation of political freedom, based upon the inherent and inalienable rights of mankind, as proclaimed by the great men of that Congress; there is the parchment upon which the eyes of every one of the signers was centred as each of them went up to the table to place his name upon its face; there are the lines traced by their very hands a hundred years ago; there is the scroll held in the very hands of Jefferson, and Franklin, and Hancock, and the Adamses, and Carroll, and the Lees, and Sherman, and Rush, and Witherspoon, and Livingston, and Wythe, and Rutledge, and McKean, and Gwinnett, and Morris, and Clymer, and Stockton, and Hopkinson, and all their illustrious colleagues. Looking upon it, these thoughts come up spontaneously, and the mind involuntarily translates itself to the actual scene, the actual presence, a hundred years ago, and peoples the Hall with the illustrious statesmen who occupied it on the 2d of July, 1776, when Richard Henry Lee's resolution of independence was passed; on the Fourth of July, when Jefferson's Declaration was adopted and authenticated; and on the Second of August, when this engrossed parchment was formally "signed by the members."

Independence Hall is the only fit place of deposit for that instrument during this year at least. The thanks of the people of the whole country, and of our visitors from all countries, are due to those here and in Washington who have exerted their influence to have it placed in Independence Hall during the Centennial year, instead of at the Exhibition Grounds. What will be displayed at the Exhibition proper will illustrate the vast material and intellectual progress made by the world in the last hundred years, and will be marvellous in its grandeur and proportions; but if all the millions of engines and implements and devices and products of that hundred years, and all of the literature to which the century has given birth, were combined in one concentrated influence, it would not surpass the impulse given to the world by that one document. It is entitled to stand in the most honored prominence, environed by none but the most hallowed of human surroundings. There is but one entirely fit place in which to present it to the hundreds of thousands who will wish to see it this year—and that is the Hall from which it went forth on its mission to mankind.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ONCE MORE IN ITS BIRTH-PLACE.—By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at the suggestion of President Grant, the original copy of the Declaration of Independence has been removed from Washington and placed in Independence Hall, where it is to remain during the Exposition. The removal of the aged and valuable document was entrusted to the care of Mr. Alonzo Bell, chief clerk of the Interior Department, and yesterday morning he left Washington, having it in his possession, and also the original commission of Washington, as General-in-chief of the American Army, dated June 19, 1775, and signed by John Hancock. Upon the arrival of Mr. Bell at the West Philadelphia depot he was met by Mr. Etting, chairman of the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall to its original condition, and several other gentlemen. When the party arrived at Independence Hall there were present Mayor Stokley, J. L. Caven, President of Common Council, Judges Biddle and Hanna, Rear Admiral T. T. Turner, U. S. N., George W. Childs, John Russell Young, Dr. Austin, Centennial correspondent of the *London Times*, Wm. V. McKean, John L. Shoemaker, Francis F. Hoffman, Sergeant Price, George Junkins, Charles Henry Hart, Thomas Huston Bache, F. D. Stone and John Cochran and Mrs. Henry Wharton, Mrs. Samuel Chew and Miss Cornelia Taylor, representing the lady managers of the National Museum.

Mr. Bell, on behalf of the Interior Department, presented the Declaration.

I am here to-day in obedience to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, who has been directed by the President of the United States to deposit in Independence Hall the original Declaration of Independence, which had its birth amid scenes of strife, and it is brought back to-day amid evidences of peace and joy. I would that the signers were here to-day, that they might behold the fullness of the glory of the nation which they established, and see the completion of the work they strove so hard to maintain.

Let us be thankful, gentlemen, that the spirit inscribed on this page still lives in the hearts of the American people. To this sacred spot tens of thousands will wend their way during the coming season to gaze upon this document, and kneel at this shrine of American liberty, and to pay homage to the men whose memory we still cherish. Let us rejoice, gentlemen, that the Republic still lives—lives to encircle the globe with good and freedom.

Let this document, full of glory, which has returned like an aged parent to look upon the glory of the children, breathe a patriotic spirit upon those who see it. Thank God for this Centennial year, and for the hopes which come with it: for the administration of justice under the good President whose name will live in years to

come. We should be thankful for the peace that abounds at home and abroad, and for the rekindling of the fires of loyalty and patriotism everywhere.

Mr. Etting then gave a brief history of the document, and said that beside it the city had the original draft of the Declaration written by Mr. Jefferson, and the copy used by John Nixon when he read it in the old State House yard.

Mayor Stokley responded briefly, saying that the Declaration should be kept secure and well guarded. He said: "You may say to the President that he may rest assured that that document will be preserved and restored to him after the Centennial." Then, after alluding to the sacred character of the time and place, he closed his remarks, and the ceremony ended.

The Declaration and General Washington's certificate were then placed in a safe manufactured expressly for their care. During the day the safe will be opened to allow the public a view of the Centennial document. The words of the Declaration are badly blurred, and names have been almost obliterated.

THEIR REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

At this stage of our country's history the people had no Constitution adapted to their peculiar needs, nor laws to direct their civil and political actions. Their representative system must necessarily have been of the most primitive and imperfect character. There appears to have been no regularity in the manner of choosing these delegates to Congress—some were elected by their Colonial Legislatures, some by representative conventions, some by the popular assemblies of the people, and some by county and even parish gatherings. Dr. Lyman Hall, the first delegate from Georgia, was sent by the people of the Parish of St. John, in Medway District, in March, 1775, and was admitted to a seat. May 20, 1776, he was again elected, with four others, by a Convention of the people of the Colony.

That their appointments were revoked as readily as they were made, cannot admit of a doubt, in view of the fact that the roll of delegates in Congress was reduced from seventy to fifty-five, in less than one month after the adoption of the Declaration, by a majority of the House.

L.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO SAMUEL
A. WELLS IN RELATION TO THE ADOPTION OF THE
DECLARATION.

MONTICELLO, MAY 12, 1819.

"I will now proceed to your quotation from Mr. Galloway's statement of what passed in Congress, on the Declaration of Independence in which statement there is not one word of truth, and where bearing some resemblance to truth, it is an entire perversion of it. I do not charge this on Mr. Galloway himself; his desertion having taken place long before these measures, he doubtless received his information from some of the loyal friends whom he left behind. But as yourself, as well as others, appear embarrassed by inconsistent accounts of the proceedings on that memorable occasion, and as those who have endeavored to restore the truth, have themselves committed some errors, I will give you some extracts from a written document on that subject; for the truth of which I pledge myself to heaven and earth; having, while the question of Independence was under consideration before Congress, taken written notes, in my seat, of what was passing, and reduced them to form on the final conclusion. I have now before me that paper, from which the following are extracts. "Friday, June 7th, 1776. The delegates from Virginia moved, in obedience to instructions from their constituents, that the Congress should declare that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; that measures should be immediately taken for procuring the assistance of foreign powers, and a Confederation be formed to bind the colonies more closely together. The House, being obliged to attend at that time to some other business, the proposition was referred to the next day, when the members were ordered to attend punctually at ten o'clock.

"Saturday, June 8th. They proceeded to take it into consideration, and referred it to a committee of the whole, into which they immediately resolved themselves, and passed that day in debating on the subject. "It appearing in the course of these debates, that the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, were not yet matured for falling from the parent stem, but that they were fast advancing to that state, it was thought most prudent to wait a while for them, and to postpone the final decision to July 1st. But that this might occasion as little delay as possible, a committee was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence. The Committee were John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and myself. This was reported to the House on Friday, the 28th of

June, when it was read and ordered to lie on the table. On Monday, the 1st of July, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the original motion made by the delegates of Virginia, which being again debated through the day, was carried in the affirmative by the votes of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted against it. Delaware had but two members present, and they were divided. The delegates from New York declared they were for it themselves, and were assured their constituents were for it; but that their instructions having been drawn near a twelve month before, when reconciliation was still the general object, they were enjoined by them, to do nothing which should impede that object. They, therefore, thought themselves not justifiable in voting on either side, and asked leave to withdraw from the question, which was given them. The Committee rose, and reported their resolutions to the House.

"Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, then requested the determination might be put off to the next day, as he believed his colleagues, though they disapproved of the resolution, would then join in it for the sake of unanimity. The ultimate question, whether the House would agree to the resolution of the Committee, was accordingly postponed till the next day, when it was again moved, and South Carolina concurred in voting for it. In the meantime, a third member had come post from the Delaware counties, and turned the vote of that colony in favor of the resolution.

"Members of a different sentiment attending that morning from Pennsylvania also, her vote was changed; so that the whole twelve colonies, who were authorized to vote at all, gave their votes for it; and within a few days [July 9th] the convention of New York approved of it, and this supplied the void occasioned by the withdrawing of their delegates from the vote." [Be careful to observe, that this vacillation and vote were on the original motion of the 7th of June, by the Virginia delegates, that Congress should declare the colonies independent.] "Congress proceeded, the same day, to consider the Declaration of Independence, which had been reported and laid on the table the Friday preceding, and on Monday, referred to a Committee of the whole. The pusillanimous idea, that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with, still haunted the minds of many. For this reason, those passages which conveyed censures on the people of England were struck out, lest they should give them offence. The debates having taken up the greater parts of the second, third, and fourth days of July, were, in the evening of the last, closed. The Declaration was reported by the Committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present except Mr. Dickinson." So far my notes. Governor McKean, in his letter to McCorkle of July

16th, 1817, has thrown some light on the transactions of that day; but, trusting to his memory chiefly, at an age when our memories are not to be trusted, he has confounded two questions, and ascribed proceedings to one which belong to the other. The two questions were, 1st, the Virginia motion of June the 7th, to declare Independence; the 2d, the actual Declaration itself, its matter and form as decided on the 1st of July; but it was the Virginia motion which was voted on that day in Committee of the whole; South Carolina, as well as Pennsylvania, then voting against it. But the ultimate decision in the House, on the report of the Committee, being, by request, postponed to the next morning, all the states voted for it, except New York, whose vote was delayed for the reason before stated.

It was not till the 2d of July, that the Declaration itself was taken up; nor till the fourth, that it was decided, and it was signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson. The subsequent signatures of members who were not then present, and some of them not yet in office, is easily explained, if we observe who they were: to wit, that they were of New York and Pennsylvania. New York did not sign till the 15th, because it was not till the 9th (five days after the general signature) that their Convention authorized them to do so. The Convention of Pennsylvania, learning that it had been signed by a minority only of their delegates, named a new delegation on the 20th, leaving out Mr. Dickinson, who had refused to sign, Willing and Humphreys who had withdrawn, re-appointing the three members who had signed, Morris who had not been present, and five new ones, to wit: Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross: and Morris, and the five new members were permitted to sign, because it manifested the assent of their full delegation, and the express will of their Convention, which might have been doubted on the former signature of a minority only. Why the signature of Thornton, of New Hampshire, was permitted so late as the 4th of November, I cannot now say; but undoubtedly for some particular reason which we should find to have been good, had it been expressed. These were the only post signers, and you see, sir, that there were solid reasons for receiving those of New York and Pennsylvania, and that this circumstance in no wise affects the faith of this Declaratory Charter of our rights and of the rights of man.

With a view to correct errors of fact before they become inveterate by reputation, I have stated what I find essentially material in my papers, but with that brevity, which the labor of writing constrains me to use.

K.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JAMES MADISON IN RELATION TO THE AUTHORSHIP OF
THE DECLARATION.MONTICELLO, *August 30th*, 1823.

You have doubtless seen Timothy Pickering's Fourth of July observations on the Declaration of Independence. If his principles and prejudices, personal and political, gave us no reason to doubt whether he had truly quoted the information he alleges to have received from Mr. Adams, I should then say, that in some of the particulars, Mr. Adams' memory has led him into unquestionable error. At the age of eighty-eight, and forty-seven years after the transactions of Independence, this is not wonderful. Nor should I, at the age of eighty, on the small advantage of that difference only, venture to oppose my memory to his, were it not supported by written notes, taken by myself at the moment on the spot. He says, "The committee of five, to-wit, Dr. Franklin, Sherman, Livingston, and ourselves, met, discussed the subject, and then appointed him and myself to make the draught; that we, as a sub-committee, met, and after the urgencies of each on the other, I consented to undertake the task; that the draught being made, we, the sub-committee, met, and conned the paper over, and he does not remember that he made or suggested a single alteration." Now these details are quite incorrect. The committee of five met; no such thing as a sub-committee was proposed, but they unanimously pressed on myself alone to undertake the draught; I consented; I drew it; but before I reported it to the committee, I communicated *separately* to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, requesting their corrections, because they were the two members of whose judgment and amendments I wished most to have the benefit, before presenting it to the committee; and you have seen the original paper now in my hands, with the corrections of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams interlined in their own hand writing. Their alterations were two or three only, and merely verbal. I then wrote a fair copy, reported it to the committee, and from them, unaltered, to Congress. This personal communication and consultation with Mr. Adams, he has misremembered into the actings of a sub-committee. Pickering's observations, and Mr. Adams' in addition, "that it contained no new ideas, that it is a common-place compilation, its sentiments hackneyed in Congress for two years before, and its essence contained in Otis' pamphlet," may all be true. Of that I am not to be the judge. Richard Henry Lee charged it as copied from Locke's treatise on government. Otis' pamphlet I never saw, and whether I had gathered my ideas from reading or reflection, I do not know. I know only that I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it. I did not consider it as

any part of my charge to invent new ideas altogether, and to offer no sentiments which had never been expressed before.

Had Mr. Adams been so restrained, Congress would have lost the benefit of his bold and impressive advocacy of the rights of Revolution. For no man's confident and fervid addresses, more than Mr. Adams', encouraged and supported us through the difficulties surrounding us, which, like the ceaseless action of gravity, weighed on us by night and by day. Yet, on the same ground, we may ask what of these elevated thoughts was new, or can be affirmed never before to have entered the conceptions of man? Whether, also, the sentiments of Independence, and the reasons for declaring it, which make so great a portion of the instrument, had been hackneyed in Congress for two years before the 4th of July, he, or this dictum also of Mr. Adams, be another slip of memory, let history say. This, however, I will say for Mr. Adams, that he supported the Declaration with zeal and ability, fighting fearlessly for every word of it. As to myself, I thought it a duty to be, on that occasion, a passive auditor of the opinions of others, more impartial judges than I could be, of its merits or demerits.

During the debate I was sitting by Dr. Franklin, and he observed that I was writhing a little under the acrimonious criticisms on some of the parts; and it was on that occasion, that by way of comfort, he told me the story of John Thompson, the hatter, and his new sign. Timothy thinks the instrument the better of having a fourth of it expunged. He would have thought it still better, had the other three-fourths gone out also, all but the single sentiment (the only one he approves), which recommends friendship to his dear England, whenever she is willing to be at peace with us.

His insinuations are, that although "the high tone of the instrument was in unison with the warm feelings of the times, this sentiment of habitual friendship to England should never be forgotten, and that the duties it enjoins should *especially* be borne in mind on every celebration of this anniversary. In other words, that the Declaration, as being a libel on the government of England, composed in times of passion, should now be buried in utter oblivion, to spare the feelings of our English friends and Anglomen fellow-citizens. But it is not to wound them that we wish to keep it in mind; but to cherish the principles of the instrument in the bosoms of our own citizens: and it is a heavenly comfort to see that these principles are yet so strongly felt, as to render a circumstance so trifling as this little lapse of memory of Mr. Adams," worthy of being solemnly announced and supported at an anniversary assemblage of the nation on its birth-day. In opposition, however, to Mr. Pickering, I pray God that these principles may be eternal, and close the prayer with my affectionate wishes for yourself of long life, health and happiness.

K.

The Declaration of Independence was drafted at the private lodgings of Mr. Jefferson, in the house of Jacob Graff, still standing at the South-west corner of Seventh and Market streets. He says, "I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bed-room ready furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly."

A recent Magazine writer has disputed the honor of this house, of affording shelter and comfort to the great statesman, while he penned the immortal document, and confers it on the next house, west, on Market street, No. 702, alleging that there was no house on the corner at that time. It is presumable that Mr. Jefferson knew where he lived, and could distinguish between a corner and other property.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JOHN ADAMS,
IN RELATION TO JOHN JAY, OF NEW YORK

September 4, 1823.

"I observe your toast of Mr. Jay on the 4th of July, wherein you say that the omission of his signature to the Declaration of Independence was by accident. Our impressions as to this fact being different, I shall be glad to have mine corrected, if wrong. Jay, you know, had been in constant opposition to our laboring majority. Our estimate at the time was, that he, Dickinson and Johnson, of Maryland, by their ingenuity, perseverance and partiality to our English connection, had constantly kept us a year behind where we ought to have been in our preparations and proceedings. From about the date of the Virginia instructions of May the 15th, 1776, to declare Independence, Mr. Jay absented himself from Congress, and never came there again until December, 1778. Of course, he had no part in the discussions or decision of that question. The instructions to their Delegates by the Convention of New York, then sitting, to sign the Declaration, were presented to Congress on the 15th of July only, and on that day the journals show the absence of Mr. Jay, by a letter received from him, as they had done as early as the 29th of May, by another letter. And I think he had been omitted by the convention on a new election of Delegates, when they changed their instructions. Of this last fact, however, having no evidence but an ancient impression, I shall not affirm it. But whether so or not, no agency of accident appears in the case. This error of fact, however, whether yours or mine, is of little consequence to the public.

K.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF JOHN ADAMS TO ABIGAIL HIS WIFE,
IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF THE CAUSE OF INDEPENDENCE.

July 3d, 1776.

“Had a Declaration of Independency been made seven months ago, it would have been attended with many great and glorious effects. We might, before this hour, have formed alliances with foreign states. We should have mastered Quebec, and been in possession of Canada.

You will perhaps wonder how such a declaration would have influenced our affairs in Canada, but if I could write with freedom, I could easily convince you that it would, and explain to you the manner how. Many gentlemen in high stations, and of great influence, have been duped by the ministerial bubble of Commissioners to treat. And in real, sincere expectation of this event, which they so fondly wished, they have been slow and languid in promoting measures for the reduction of that province. Others there are in the Colonies who really wished that our enterprise in Canada would be defeated, that the Colonies might be brought into danger and distress between two fires, and be thus induced to submit. Others really wished to defeat the expedition to Canada, lest the conquest of it should elevate the minds of the people too much to hearken to those terms of reconciliation which, they believed, would be offered us.

These jarring views, wishes, and designs occasioned an opposition to many salutary measures which were proposed for the support of that expedition, and caused obstructions, embarrassments, and studied delays, which have finally lost us the province.

All these causes, however, in conjunction, would not have disappointed us, if it had not been for a misfortune which could not be foreseen, and perhaps could not have been prevented; I mean the prevalence of the small-pox among our troops. This fatal pestilence completed our destruction. It is a frown of Providence upon us, which we ought to lay to heart. But, on the other hand, the delay of this Declaration to this time has many great advantages attending it. The hopes of reconciliation which were fondly entertained by multitudes of honest and well-meaning, though weak and mistaken people, have been gradually, and at last totally extinguished.

Time has been given for the whole people maturely to consider the great question of independence, and to ripen their judgment, dissipate their fears, and allure their hopes, by discussing it in newspapers and pamphlets, by debating it in assemblies, conventions, committees of safety and inspection, in town and county meetings, as well as in private conversations, so that the whole people, in every Colony of the thirteen, have now adopted it as their own act. This will cement the union, and avoid those heats, and perhaps

convulsions, which might have been occasioned by such a Declaration six months ago. But the day is past. The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival.

It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty.

It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore.

You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than all the means. And that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even although we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not.

K.

Mr. Adams was clearly under the impression, that the dying throes of the old regime, instead of the animating and life-inspiring shouts of the new, would be made the occasion for national festivities and jollification, and that the 2d instead of the 4th day of July would be celebrated forever as the great national holiday.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURES, CONVENTIONS, COMMITTEES OR COUNCILS OF SAFETY AND COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE,

The representative bodies of the colonies, which constituted the legislative branches of Colonial Government, were distinguished by various appellations, as Legislatures, Local Congresses, House of Delegates, the House of Burgesses, &c. Most of them consisted of the one House, others of two. In New Hampshire, they had their House of Representatives and a Council, in imitation of the form observed in Great Britain, which embraces the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

These bodies were generally appointed or elected an-

nually by the people, or by Conventions of the people, held annually for that purpose.

The executive branches consisted of Governors appointed by the British Government and were the representatives of the crown, and were of co-ordinate jurisdiction, with the Legislatures in the enacting and execution of the Colonial laws. The governors possessing the negative could veto any law enacted by the representatives of the people, that was not in the interest of the parent government, thus rendering nugatory every enactment that was intended to benefit the people, which did not equally promote the interest of the Crown. And moreover, if the Legislatures became refractory, and disregarded the will of the Executive, the latter had the power of dissolving the former, as was done by the royal governor of Virginia, and attempted by Governor Gage of Massachusetts. And further, the members of the different Legislatures having sworn to support the English Constitution, and to obey the Colonial laws enacted under it, they could not, if they wished, extend that aid and support to the Continental Congress, for carrying on the war, and furthering other measures hostile to the home government that were involved in the struggle for independence. After the Declaration was adopted, and promulgated, absolving all former allegiance with the British crown, they felt themselves at liberty to act in conjunction with Congress, in establishing and supporting the new Government.

Previously to this event, Congress aware of their inability to derive the necessary support from the Colonial government, under the then existing circumstances, requested the Colonies to call Conventions and appoint

COMMITTEES OF COUNCILS OF SAFETY,

to act outside of the British Constitution and independent of the Royal Governors, and to assume national legislative duties, so far as the exigencies of the war, and independence were concerned, as raising revenue, instituting protections against home enemies, organizing the militia, &c., &c.

There being no constitution, no articles of Confederation to compel the Colonies to obey the behests of Congress, or bind them together, the compliance with this arrangement was wholly voluntary, on the part of the Colonists, and imbued with a deep patriotic feeling, and a high sense of moral and political obligations, most nobly did they respond to the request, and sustained their Congressional delegates, through the darkest days of their struggles for independence and national freedom.

These Committees of Safety, consisted generally of but few members, compared with their Legislative bodies, but they were composed of the most patriotic, and ablest men of the Colonies, men who enjoyed public confidence, and labored for the public good. As their proceedings were conducted in good faith, their transactions were received by the people, in a similar spirit, and their requirements cheerfully complied with, and promptly executed.

COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

“That powerful engine of resistance,” as Mr. Jefferson terms it, originated in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, in March 1773, though Belisle in his biography of Richard Henry Lee makes it 1778. Jefferson, in a letter to Samuel A. Wells, says: “Our Committee for National Correspondence, was appointed in March, —73.” In Wirt’s History of Patrick Henry, page 87, we find the following, which we reproduce not only to fix the time of its origination, but to give the reader a definite idea of the nature and objects of these Committees.

In the House of Burgesses of Virginia, March 12, 1773.

Whereas, the minds of his majesty’s faithful subjects, in this Colony have been much disturbed, by various rumors, and reports of proceedings tending to deprive them of their ancient, legal, and constitutional rights.

And whereas the affairs of this Colony are frequently connected with those of Great Britain, as well as the neighboring Colonies, which under a communication of sentiment necessary; in order

therefore to remove the uneasiness, and so quiet the minds of the people, as well as for other good purposes, above mentioned, Be it

Resolved, That a standing Committee of Correspondence and inquiry be appointed to consist of eleven persons, to wit: Peyton Randolph, R. C. Nicholas, R. Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Edward Pendleton, Patrick Henry, D. Digges, D. Carr, A. Cary, and Thomas Jefferson, any six of whom to be early and authentic intelligence of all such acts and resolutions of the British Parliament, or proceedings of administration as may relate to, or affect the British Colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our Sister Colonies, respecting those important considerations: and the results of such proceedings, from time to time, to lay before this house.

Resolved, That it be an instruction of the said Committee, that they do without delay, inform themselves, particularly of the principles and authority on which was constituted a court of inquiry, said to have been lately held, in Rhode Island with power to transport persons accused of offences committed in America, to places beyond the seas to be tried."

It has been claimed that Massachusetts, at the instigation of Samuel Adams, was the first to institute this system of communication. But the evidence in favor of the priority of Virginia is conclusive. Massachusetts, however, preceded Virginia, according to Mr. Jefferson, in establishing a similar system of correspondence, applied only to her own interior, that is, between her different Counties and towns; this Committee was appointed by the people; while the Committee of Correspondence designed for inter-colonial communication was chosen by the House of Assembly and succeeded that appointed by the House of Burgesses of Virginia.

Intelligence, that required dispatch in its transmission, from one Colony to another, or to the General Congress, was conveyed by means of express messengers. Steam and electricity had not then been brought into requisition to perform such services.

Dispatches from the Committee, of Virginia, especially those relating to foreign affairs, soon acquired a high reputation for accuracy and reliability. Dr. Arthur Lee, who was residing in England at that time, a gentleman of distinguished literary acquirements, and

upon terms of intimacy with many of the leading men of the country, availed himself of the facilities thus afforded, for acquiring information of the action of the British Government in relation to the affairs of the Colonies, and by frequent communication with his brother, Richard Henry Lee, kept him advised of the doings of Parliament. Information thus obtained, would be, at once, forwarded to Congress and the other Colonies, and in this way the whole country was kept apprized of the opinions and projects of Parliament before they were transacted, and thus was obviated surprise at any sudden movement, designed to defeat their object or frustrate their purposes.

The Committee of Correspondence of each of the other Colonies, was equally vigilant in acquiring and dispatching such information as was considered of value to the common cause.

To Richard Henry Lee belongs the credit of having suggested the institution of this "powerful engine of defence."

L.

MISCELLANY.

EVENTS OF 1776.

Norfolk burned.

Americans evacuated Canada.

British evacuated Boston.

British attacked Charleston.

Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia.

British took possession of Staten Island.

Battle of Long Island.

British defeated at Harlem Plains.

Battle of White Plains.

Fort Lee abandoned by the Americans.

Washington retreats across to New Jersey.

Battle of Trenton.

THE HISTORY OF OUR FLAG.

Every nation has its flag. Every ship in foreign waters is known by the colors she shows at her peak.

The French frigate hoists her bunting of three vertical stripes, the red, white, and blue, the English man-of-war shows a red flag, with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George on a blue union in the upper left hand corner ; and the Austrian, a double-headed black eagle, on a yellow ground—every nation with a name and a place, having its own appropriate symbol.

When we were colonies of England, we sailed and fought under her flag. Twenty years before the Revolution, when we were at war with the French and their allies the Indians, many a brave man in some hot skirmish with the Indians would have welcomed the sight of the red flag of England—it would mean aid and comfort when sorely oppressed.

But the time was coming when he was to hate it as much as he had hated the French colors. The time was coming when the sight of it was to mean oppression and tyranny to him, and every feeling of his nature would be aroused against it. Every child knows how we finally rebelled ; it was nothing less, and, to England, our George Washington was merely a leading rebel. It was a bold proceeding. We were thirteen little States, fringed along on the Atlantic coast, with the unbroken forest behind us, and among the great family of nations we had neither place nor name. We were like the last new boy at a public school—we had to fight to obtain due respect from all the great old nations who were looking on.

Of course we had no flag ; we had to earn that too. For a year or two our privateers carried the Massachusetts State flag. It was better, they thought, than the English flag at any rate. The field was of white bunting ; in the middle, a green pine tree ; and on the opposite side the motto, "Appeal to Heaven."

Washington in his character of General-in-Chief, commissioned several privateer schooners, and they all carried this flag.

The Alfred was one of the few large ships we had ; and she carried the pine-tree flag, and beside that, one

with thirteen stripes, in red and white, but with no stars; while on the stripes was coiled a rattle-snake; with the motto, "Don't tread on me." The rattle-snake being found only in America, there was, of course, a peculiar incaning in this emblem.

In the early part of the Revolution, some of the South Carolina regiments carried the palmetto tree on their flag. That was a very good symbol, and the State yet keeps it on her coat of arms; though it grows everywhere in the South. The palmetto logs at Fort Moultrie were found very good things to receive cannon balls, when that fort was besieged by the British in 1776.

There was this multiplicity of flags, because we did not clearly know what we were. No nation had acknowledged us as belonging to their great family yet; in fact, we had not quite cut loose from England, yet we were fighting her with all our might, and it seemed absurd to be under her colors. In the fight at Bunker Hill, the flag planted in the corner of that famous redoubt was of blue bunting, with the cross of St. George in red in the corner, and a pine-tree, that same pine-tree; in the upper right-hand quarter of the cross.

Our army at Cambridge celebrated New Year's Day, January 1st, 1776, not as the Chinese, by firing crackers and illuminating lanterns in the evening, nor yet by making calls, but by unfurling for the first time in an American camp the flag of thirteen stripes. But even then we had not declared ourselves independent of Great Britain, and this flag had the British union in one corner, and the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George.

Finally, on the 14th of July, 1776, Congress, which then met in Philadelphia, settled upon our style of flag. "It shall have," said they, "thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and the union of the States shall be indicated by thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

It was not until about forty years ago that it was de-

cided to add another star for every new State as it joined the Union. So that the constellation as it is now, with nearly forty stars in it, has grown a good deal from the original thirteen. But the stripes still remain the same in number, to remind us of the first little band of States who " fought it out " against Great Britain.—*Kate Foote, in St. Nicholas for July.*

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

We are largely indebted to Thomas' Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology, Belisle's History, Hayward's History of New England, etc., for the material from which the following sketches are drawn :

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, M. D., *Physician*. Born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1729. He was appointed a delegate to the second Continental Congress, February 29, 1776. He was appointed Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1779, and soon after Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. In 1790 he became President of New Hampshire, and in 1793 was chosen the first Governor under the new Constitution. He died May 19th, 1795, in the 66th year of his age.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE, *Seaman and Merchant*. Born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730. He was elected to Congress February 29, 1776, was appointed Brigadier-General in 1777, and participated in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, and in the siege of Newport. Died in 1785, aged 55 years.

MATHEW THORNTON, *Physician*. Born in Ireland in 1714. Was elected to the General Congress from New Hampshire, November 4, 1776. Died in 1803, aged 89 years.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

SAMUEL ADAMS, *Merchant and Politician*, a distinguished statesman and orator, was born in Boston, September 27th, 1722. Was elected a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts in 1765, and continued a member for nine years. Was elected a member of

the Continental Congress, 1774, and continued a member for eight years. He participated in the formation of the Massachusetts Constitution adopted in 1780. He served afterwards as a Senator of that State, and was a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1787. He was Lieutenant-Governor from 1789 to 1794, and in 1795 succeeded John Hancock as Governor of Massachusetts. Having been elected several times, he served as Governor until 1797, and then retired from public life. He died in Boston on the 2d of October, 1803, aged 81 years. In national politics he favored the Republican, or Jeffersonian party. By his courage, talents and energy he acquired great influence as a political leader.

JOHN ADAMS, *Lawyer*. Born in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, October 10th, 1735, O. S. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was elected a member of the General Court, (*i. e.* the Legislature), in 1770. "It was not as a politician," says Charles Francis Adams, "but as a lawyer, that John Adams was first drawn into public life." He became the chief legal adviser of the Patriots. The destruction of the tea in the harbor of Boston, December, 1773, opened the active drama of the revolution by a resort to physical force.

Mr. Adams was one of the five delegates sent by Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia, September 4th, 1774. To his friend Sewall, who urged him not to engage in the perilous enterprise of revolution, he replied, "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon; sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was re-elected to Congress February 9, 1776. He seconded the resolution of Richard Henry Lee, that these Colonies "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." He was one of the committee appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence. Jefferson said of him, "John Adams was the ablest advocate and champion of

independence on the floor of the House. He was the colossus of that Congress. Not graceful, not eloquent, not always fluent in his public addresses, he yet came out with a power of thought and expression which moved his hearers from their seats."

Mr. Adams was the President, or Chairman, of the Board of War appointed in June, 1776. He was also Chairman of twenty-five Committees of Congress. He was appointed Commissioner to France in November, 1777, and arrived in Paris in April, 1778, only to learn that a treaty between France and the United States had already been concluded by Dr. Franklin, and returned to the United States in July, 1779. In the following autumn he served in the Convention which formed a new Constitution for Massachusetts. In the same year he was appointed Minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. He was, while in Europe, authorized to act as Minister to Holland. The preliminary articles of the negotiation with Great Britain were signed by the joint Committee, consisting of Adams, Franklin, Jay and Laurens, November 30, 1782. The account that Mr. Adams gives, in a letter to a friend, of his introduction to George III., at the Court of St. James, as the first Minister from the rebel Colonies, is very interesting. The scene would form a noble picture, highly honorable both to His Majesty and the Republican Minister. Here stood the stern Monarch, who had expended more than six hundred millions of dollars, and the lives of two hundred thousand of his subjects in a vain attempt to subjugate freemen; and by his side stood the man who, in the language of Jefferson, "was the great pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of Congress." Mr. Adams says, "At one o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st of June, 1785, the Minister of Ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the Secretary of State's office, in Cleaveland Row, where the Marquis of Carmarthen received and introduced me to Mr. Frazier, his

under Secretary, who had been, as his Lordship said, uninterruptedly in that office through all the changes in Administration for thirty years. After a short conversation, Lord Carmarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to Court. When we arrived in the ante-chamber, the Master of Ceremonies introduced him and attended me while the Secretary of State went to take the commands of the King. While I stood in this place, where it seems all Ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the Master of Ceremonies, the room was very full of Ministers of State, Bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which is the King's bed-chamber. You may well suppose I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrassment of it, by the Swedish and Dutch Ministers, who came to me and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen, whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments to me, until the Marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to His Majesty. I went with his Lordship through the levee-room into the King's closet. The door was shut, and I was left with His Majesty and the Secretary of State alone. I made the three reverences—one at the door, another about half way, and another before the presence, according to the usage established at this and all the northern Courts of Europe, and then I addressed myself to His Majesty in the following words: 'Sire: The United States have appointed me Minister Plenipotentiary to your Majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your Majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands, that I have the honor to assure your Majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your Majesty's subjects and their citizens, and of their best wishes for your Majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your family. The appointment of a Minister from the United States to your Majesty's Court will

form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow-citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your Majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your Majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection; or, in better words, 'the old good nature and the good old humor,' between people who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood. I beg your Majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes before been instructed by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself.' The King listened to every word I said, with dignity, it is true, but with apparent emotion. Whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said: 'Sir, The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States, but that I am glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their Minister. I wish you, sir, to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in this contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed my people. I will be frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation; but the separation having become inevitable, I have always said, as I now say, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent Power. The moment I see such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment I shall say—

let the circumstances of language, religion and blood have their natural, full effect.' I dare not say that these were the King's precise words; and it is even possible that I may have, in some particulars, mistaken his meaning; for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between members of the same period. He was, indeed, much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words or sense. This I do say, that the foregoing is His Majesty's meaning, as I then understood it, and his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them. The King then asked me whether I came last from France; and upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and, smiling, or rather laughing, said, 'There is an opinion among some people, that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France?' I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed, but determined not to deny the truth on the one hand, nor lead him to infer from it any attachment to England on the other; I threw off as much gravity as I could and assumed an air of gayety and a tone of decision, as far as was decent, and said, 'That opinion, sir, is not mistaken; I must avow to your Majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country! The king replied as quick as lightning, 'An honest man will never have any other.' The King then said a word or two to the Secretary of State, which being between them I did not hear, and then turned round and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is etiquette, and making my last reverence at the door of the chamber, I went to my carriage."—*Hayward's History of New England.*

He was Minister at London from May, 1785, until the spring of 1788. In 1789, when Washington was

inaugurated President, Adams became Vice President. He was identified with the Federal Party, and by them was again elected Vice President in 1792. In the first Congress he gave no less than twenty casting votes, all on points of importance in the organic laws, and thus rendered an efficient support to the policy of Washington.

In 1796, John Adams and Thomas Pinckney were nominated by the Federalists for the office of President and Vice President. The canvass resulted in the election of Adams for President and Jefferson for Vice President, the latter being the Republican candidate for President. As President, Adams retained the Cabinet Ministers appointed by Washington.

Some of his official acts rendered his Administration not entirely satisfactory to his party. In the Presidential contest of 1800 he was again the Federal candidate, and received sixty-five electoral votes, but was defeated by Thomas Jefferson, the Republican candidate, who received seventy-three votes.

In March, 1801, he retired from public life, with the luster of his former glory tarnished, and his exalted reputation as a leading statesman somewhat impaired. A reaction of public sentiment, however, gradually took place in his favor, and after his withdrawal from political life, his faults were almost lost sight of in the remembrance of his many inestimable public services. He lived to see his son, John Quincy Adams, elected President of the United States, and died at Quincy, July 4th, 1826, aged 90 years, 8 months and 24 days.

JOHN HANCOCK, *Merchant*, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 12, 1737. He was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1766, became a bold asserter of liberty, and was President of the *Provincial* Congress, 1774. In June, 1775, Governor Gage offered to pardon all the rebels except Samuel Adams and John Hancock. He was chosen President of the *Continental* Congress in 1775. Having resigned his seat in Congress on ac-

count of ill health, October, 1777, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1780. He was a very popular Governor, and was annually re-elected, except for the years 1785 and 1786, until his death. His eloquence, his affable disposition, and his polished manners rendered him a general favorite. As a presiding officer, he was dignified and very successful. He died in October, 1793, aged 56 years.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, *Teacher, Lawyer and Jurist*, was born at Boston in 1731. He was a member of Congress for about four years, from 1774 to 1778. In 1780 he was one of the Committee which formed the State Constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1790 became Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He died in 1814, aged 83.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, *Merchant*, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 17, 1744. He was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1772, and soon became a prominent political leader. Having been chosen a member of the Continental Congress, February 9, 1776, he was placed on several important Committees. He became Chairman of the Treasury Board in 1780, and was a member of the Convention which, in 1787, formed the Federal Constitution. Not agreeing with some of its leading features, he refused to sign it; nevertheless, after it became the fundamental basis of the Government, he did all within his power and influence to carry out its provisions, and under it, about 1790, he was again elected to Congress, from which he retired in 1795, and was on a mission to France in 1797 with Gen. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall. On his return he joined the Democratic Party, by whom he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1810. He was elected Vice President of the United States in 1812, when Madison was chosen President. He died November 23d, 1814, aged 70 years.

RHODE ISLAND.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, *Farmer and Merchant*, was born

at Scituate, (County of Providence,) Rhode Island, March 7th, 1707. In 1732 he was chosen a representative in the General Assembly, and was rechosen, annually, until 1738. He was again elected in 1741, and was chosen Speaker of the House, from which time until 1751, he was almost every year a member and speaker of the Assembly. He was, from 1751 to 1754, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1756, and continued in that office almost continuously, until 1767. In 1774 he was elected to Congress. In this year he held three offices of great responsibility, which were conferred upon him by the patriots, viz. : Chief Justice of the Colony, representative of the Provincial Assembly, and delegate to the Continental Congress. He was again elected to Congress, May 14th, 1776. The unsteadiness of his hand, as indicated by his signature upon the Declaration, says his biographer, was not occasioned by fear, but by a nervous affection, with which he was afflicted. He continued in Congress until 1779. He died July 19, 1785, aged 78 years.

WILLIAM ELLERY, *Merchant and Lawyer*, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, December 22, 1727. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city for some years, and began the practice of the law in 1770. He was with Stephen Hopkins elected to Congress, May 14, 1776. Placing himself by the side of Secretary Thompson, he observed the expression and manner of each member in the act of signing his name, and was convinced that the men were equal to the crisis. He continued to serve in Congress, with the exception of two years, until the end of 1785, being rather eminent for his talents for business than for his powers as debater. Retiring from public service in 1785, he found himself reduced in fortune by his patriotism, as his dwelling had been burnt by the enemy. In 1790 he was appointed to the office of collector of customs in Newport, which he retained to the end of his life. His political sympathies were with the Federal party. He died February 15, 1820, aged 92 years.

CONNECTICUT.

ROGER SHERMAN, *Shoemaker and Lawyer*, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1721. He worked at the trade of shoemaker in his youth, removed to New Milford, Connecticut, in 1743, and soon after became a partner of his brother, who was a merchant. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1754, and settled at New Haven, 1761. About 1765 was appointed Judge of the Superior Court or Common Pleas. He was elected a member of the General Congress in 1774, and was again elected January 16, 1776. He continued to serve, consecutively, in that body for nineteen years. There is an anecdote related of him, illustrative of his aptness at retort under sarcasm. John Randolph, of Roanoke, celebrated for his keenness of satire in debate, prided himself on being a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, who saved the life of Captain Smith, condemned to death by her father, at the early settlement of Jamestown. On a certain occasion when the debate on the floor of Congress waxed warm, Mr. Randolph, alluding to Mr. Sherman, exultingly inquired, "What did the gentleman from Connecticut do with his leather apron, when he threw it off to come to Congress?" Mr. Sherman at once retorted, that "he cut it up to make moccasins for the descendants of Pocahontas." He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, 1787. He was a member of the State Senate. He was elected United States Senator 1791. He died July 23, 1793, aged 72 years.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Physician*, was born in the town of Windsor, Connecticut, November 26, 1726. He was elected to Congress in 1774, and again elected January 16, 1776, and became Governor of Connecticut in 1796. He filled several posts of trust and honor in his native State. From the latter part of 1776 to 1783, he was alternately engaged in civil and military duties, and occasionally occupied his place in Congress—he was in that body during its migratory peregrinations to Balti-

more, Md., and Lancaster and York, Penna.—flying before the advancing forces of Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Howe, upon Philadelphia in 1777. He died December 1, 1797, in the seventy-second year of his age.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Theological Student and Merchant*, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 18, 1731. He was elected to the Continental Congress, January 16, 1776, and died August 2, 1811, aged 81 years.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Lawyer*, was born July 2, 1732. In 1764 he was chosen a member of the Assembly of Connecticut, and the following year made a member of Council. In 1774 he was made an Associate Judge of the Superior Court, and January 16, 1776, was appointed a delegate to Congress. He continued a member of that body for nearly five consecutive years. In 1779 he was appointed President of Congress—at that time the highest office in the country. He held this position until he was obliged to resign, on account of ill-health. 1783 he again took his seat in Congress, but left it again in November of the same year, and was appointed Lieutenant Governor. He was elected Governor in 1786—which office he held until his death, which occurred at Norwich, January 5, 1796, in the 64th year of his age.

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM FLOYD, *Gentleman*, was born in Suffolk county, New York, December 17, 1734. He was chosen in 1774 a delegate to the first Continental Congress. He was again elected May 11, 1776, and continued to serve about eight years. After the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and the new State government organized, General Floyd was elected a Senator in the first legislative body that convened in New York. It was no unusual thing for the same individual, in those days, to be members of Congress, and the State Legislatures, and commanding officers in the army, at the same time. Such was the case with Gen. Floyd, and many other members of the first and second Congresses. He died August 4, 1821, aged 87.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, *Merchant*, was born at Albany, N. Y., January 15, 1716. In 1759 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the Colony, from the city of New York. In 1770 he was one of the committee appointed to correspond with the celebrated Edmund Burk, then agent in England for the Colony of New York. When the war broke out, it is believed that his enlightened views of American affairs, as manifested in his brilliant speeches in Parliament, in defence of the Colonies, were derived from his long-continued and constant correspondence with Philip Livingston. He was elected to Congress in 1774, and again May 11, 1776. He died in Philadelphia, June 12, 1778, aged 62 years.

FRANCIS LEWIS, *Merchant*, was born in the town of Llandaff, Wales, in 1713, emigrated to New York in 1735. He was elected to the General Congress in 1775, and again May 11, 1776. He died December 30, 1803, aged 93 years.

LEWIS MORRIS, *Gentleman Farmer*, was born at Morrisania, Westchester county, New York, in the year 1726. He was elected to Congress in 1775, and again May 11, 1776. He died in January, 1798, aged 71.

NEW JERSEY.

RICHARD STOCKTON, *Lawyer, Jurist and Statesman*, was born upon the Morven Estate near Princeton, New Jersey, October 1, 1730. In 1774 he was placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the Province. He was elected a delegate to the General Congress, June 28, 1776. He died of cancer in the neck, February, 1781, aged 50 years.

JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D., LL. D., *Clergyman*, was born in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, February 5, 1722. In 1766 he was offered the presidency of Princeton College, New Jersey, and through the urgency of Richard Stockton he accepted it in 1768, and under the influence of his name and exertions, it soon rose from a low condition of its finances,

and other essential elements of prosperity, to a proud eminence among the institutions of learning in America. He also filled the chair of divinity in the College. He was elected to Congress, June 28, 1776, and was active in promoting the cause of independence. He was the author of several ecclesiastical and other works of great eminence. He died November 10, 1794, at the age of nearly 73 years.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, *Lawyer*, was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1737. He graduated in his native city, and chose the profession of law. He visited England in 1765, and spent two years there, and upon his return he married Miss Ann Borden, of Bordentown, New Jersey. From 1774 to 1777, he published several humorous and popular essays, both in prose and poetry, which contributed to foment the spirit of freedom and to prepare the people for national independence. He was elected to the Continental Congress, June 28, 1776. He was appointed Judge of Admiralty of Pennsylvania in 1779, and in 1790, Judge of the District Court of the United States, by President Washington. He died May 9, 1791, aged 52 years.

JOHN HART, *Farmer*, was born in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, of uncertain date, but supposed to be 1714. He was elected to the first Continental Congress, in 1774. He was re-elected in 1775, and again June 28, 1776. He died in 1780, full of years and deserved honors.

ABRAHAM CLARK, *Farmer and Surveyor*, was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., February 15, 1726. He was elected to the Continental Congress, June 28, 1776. He was re-elected several times, and died in the early autumn of 1794, aged 68 years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBERT MORRIS, *Merchant*, was born in Lancashire, England, in January, 1733. At the age of about 13 years, he removed with his family to America, and entered into mercantile business in Philadelphia. He

was elected a delegate to Congress, November 3, 1775; and again elected, July 18, 1776. He was appointed the first superintendent of finance in the United States, in 1781, a position corresponding to Secretary of the Treasury. This was in the darkest days of the Revolution, and his efforts to procure funds for the Government, even when the army under Washington had dwindled down to a handful of half-clad and half-famished militia, were of incalculable service. When the Government credit could not command one thousand dollars, he raised tens of thousands, by loans upon his own credit. Americans, says a distinguished historian, "owe as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris, as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington." He resigned his office in 1784, was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and was elected a Senator of the United States, 1788. He was imprisoned for debt, in his old age—a burning shame, an indelible disgrace to the nation, to whose service he had sacrificed his best days and best energies. He died May 8, 1806, aged 72 years.

BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D., *Physician*, was born in Byberry Township, Philadelphia County (now 22d Ward of the city) December 24, 1745. After completing his preliminary course of study, under the tutelage of Dr. Finley, principal of an academy at Nottingham, Maryland, he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1759, and at the age of sixteen, he took his degree. His early preferences were strongly in favor of the legal profession, but by the persuasions of his mother, and many warm friends, he was led to embrace that of medicine, and accordingly, in due time, he entered the office of Dr. Redman of Philadelphia, as a student. After remaining with him for a year or two, in 1766 he went to Europe and studied medicine in Edinburgh, London, and went to Paris in the summer of 1768. He graduated in the University of Edinburgh, and received the degree of "Doctor of Medicine."

Upon his return to America, he was elected professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1769. The refusal of a number of delegates in Congress to vote for the Declaration, was followed by their withdrawal, and to fill a vacancy occasioned by this movement, Dr. Rush was elected in 1776. He, with a number of others, who were admitted under similar circumstances, did not sign the Declaration until August 2d, the same year, the time of its engrossment.

In 1777, he was appointed surgeon-general and physician-general of the army. He rose to great eminence in his profession, especially in reference to his management and treatment of the Yellow Fever that ravaged the city of Philadelphia so terribly in 1793. He was highly distinguished as a Medical writer, as well as an essayist of political and general topics. He voted for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in the State Convention in 1787. In 1789 he became professor of the theory and practice of Medicine, in the Medical College of Philadelphia. He was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, when the Medical College was united with the University. He was treasurer of the Mint during the last fourteen years of his life. In 1811, the Emperor of Russia sent him a diamond ring as a testimonial of respect for his medical skill. He died April 19, 1831, aged 67 years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LL.D., *Printer*, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 17, 1706. He is too well known and honored in America to require a lengthened biographical sketch here. He was kept in a common school for two or three years, and at ten years of age, was taken into the service of his father, who was in the business of a soap boiler and tallow-chandler. Tiring of the monotony of his situation, he longed for greater liberty, and broader field for activity; he conceived a strong desire for marine adventures; to prevent his putting this youthful freak into execution,

his father bound him to his elder brother James, who was a printer. Here his desire for books and thirst for knowledge were in a measure satisfied. His faculties developed rapidly, and he made great intellectual advancement; by industry and steady application to his art, he soon became proficient therein; so much so, that a spirit of jealousy began to manifest itself towards him; the perception of which, caused him such dissatisfaction that he resolved upon a separation. Accordingly at the age of seventeen he embarked on board a vessel about to sail for New York, and clandestinely left Boston, shaping his way for Philadelphia. Here there were but two printing establishments at that time, in one of which he soon found employment as a journeyman printer. In the following year he went to England, and worked at his trade in London for over twelve months. In 1726 he returned to Philadelphia. By his industry, integrity, temperance and other good qualities, he not only gained the esteem and friendship of his employers, but succeeded in establishing a business credit in the city, and with the assistance of some friends he established himself in business. In 1729 he became the editor and proprietor of a newspaper (the "Pennsylvania Gazette,") which his talents for writing soon rendered very popular and profitable. In 1732 he commenced the publication of "Poor Richard's Almanac," which, on account of the useful information it contained for the people, acquired a wide reputation. He also projected a library club, in 1731. called the "Junto." Many of the books they collected formed the nucleus of the present Philadelphia Library at the northeast corner of Fifth and Library Sts., and which is now one of the largest in the United States. By his talents, prudence, integrity and wisdom he continued to rise in the estimation of the community in which he lived, untill he was deemed worthy of the highest honors which his country could bestow. He was appointed Government printer in 1734, clerk of the General Assembly in 1736, post-master of Philadelphia 1737.

He instituted fire companies in Philadelphia, the first on the continent, and devised means for paving the streets, and lighting the city with gas. He took an interest in the military, and projected the "American Philosophical Society," the "Pennsylvania Hospital," and the "University of Pennsylvania." He established the "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle," for the British Plantations, in 1741. In 1744, he was elected to the General Assembly, to which position he was re-elected for ten years consecutively. In 1753 he was appointed Deputy Post Master General of the British Colonies. In 1754 he was a delegate to a Convention of Representatives of the Colonies, that met at Albany, to consult upon the general defence and security against the French. In 1757 the General Assembly of the Colony sent Franklin to London to adjust a difficulty between that body, and the proprietary Governors, in regard to taxation, from which the Governors claimed exemption. He was successful; and it was decided that the estates of the proprietaries should bear their due proportions of the public burdens. On his return in 1762 he received the thanks of the Assembly, for the able and faithful fulfilment of his mission, together with a present of \$20,000 as a remunerative recognition of his valuable services, during his five years' absence.

"Franklin had already become distinguished in the scientific world, by his successful experiments on the nature of electricity. In 1752 he had made the important and brilliant discovery of the identity of lightning with the electric fluid, by means of a kite." The practical and scientific results of this grand philosophical feat are familiar to every school-boy. And the high honors conferred upon him by the Universities of Edinburgh, and Oxford, and other celebrated European institutions of learning, are too well known, to require repetition here.

In 1764 Franklin was again sent, by the Assembly, as agent to England; he was afterwards appointed

agent by several of the other Colonies. While he was there the odious Stamp Act was past, which occurred early in 1765, but through his earnest and persevering efforts, his talents, skill, and varied information, which were shown to great advantage, in the House of Commons, it was repealed during the following year. But other laws equally objectionable and oppressive, in relation to taxation, and the personal rights of the Colonists, remained in force, against which he pertinaciously protested. His opinions had great weight there, and the eyes of many of the leading statesmen were upon him. In the dispute between the American Colonies and the mother country, Franklin had sought earnestly and sincerely to prevent a disruption; when, however, he became convinced that a separation was inevitable, he returned home and took an active part in promoting the cause of independence.

He arrived in Philadelphia on the 5th of May, 1775, after an absence of more than ten years. The day after his arrival, he was unanimously elected by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, which was about to assemble. He was again elected November 3d, and was one of the faithful band of patriots that faced and braved the storms of 1776. He was one of the committee of five appointed by Congress to frame the "Declaration of Independence." When he took the pen in hand to sign the immortal document, he archly remarked to those around him, "We must now hang *together*, or we will *hang* separately."

Towards the close of 1776, he was appointed ambassador to the court of France; though more than seventy years of age he accepted the Commission and sailed in October.

He arrived in Paris, December 21, where he was received with great deference and marks of high distinction. His mission was eminently successful; a treaty was concluded and signed by Franklin and the French Minister at Paris, February 6, 1778, America was declared

independent, and the French Government openly espoused the cause of the Colonists. This treaty may be said to have secured the independence of the American Colonies. After the surrender of Cornwallis and the cessation of hostilities, Franklin took an important part in the negotiation of peace with England, and signed the preliminary articles of a treaty of peace at Paris, November 30, 1782. The definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris, by Franklin, John Adams and Jay, September 3d, 1783. His biographer says of this act, "Then did the bosom of this old Nestor of patriots swell with national pride, and emotions of irrepressible patriotism took possession of his soul. Then it was that, true to a former pledge, he put on a suit of clothes which, ten years before, on the occasion of his being insulted before the English Privy Council, he declared he would never wear again until he had signed England's degradation and America's Independence." Franklin afterwards negotiated with Prussia a treaty, in which he inserted an article against privateering. "This treaty," said Washington, "marks a new era in negotiation. It is the most liberal treaty which has ever been entered into between independent powers." He returned home in September, 1785. He was received with great demonstrations of joy by the entire country. The next month after his arrival, and at the age of eighty years, he was chosen President of Pennsylvania for one year, to which position he was re-elected in 1786 and 1787. He was a delegate to the Convention which met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, to form a constitution of the United States.

At the close of the Convention he made a speech in which he said, "I consent to this Constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best."

His last public act was the signature of a memorial to Congress by the Abolition Society, of which he was President.

He died April 17, 1790, aged 84 years. Not only the

people of this country, but of England and France also, mourned the loss of so great a man. His remains are entombed in the cemetery of Christ Church, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. A few years ago a section of the brick wall, which incloses the ground, a few feet east of Fifth street, on Arch street, was removed, and its place supplied with an iron railing, to afford pedestrians, as they hurry to and fro, an opportunity of casting a passing glance at the flat marble slabs that mark the resting-places of Benjamin Franklin and Deborah his wife.

In view of the vast advantages derived from the lifelong public services of Franklin, in securing independence, framing the new Government, negotiating with foreign powers, &c., it is a burning shame to the country, a blot upon its national glory, and a deep disgrace to Philadelphia in particular, that a wasted, weather-beaten stone, seen only through this "hole in the wall," with its inscription rendered almost illegible by the scathing hand of time, should have so long remained the only mark indicating the tomb of the ablest statesman, the greatest Philosopher, and the wisest sage, America ever had.

Let this, the Centennial year of our national existence be marked by the erection of a befitting monument to Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, as an expression of National gratitude for the great and enduring benefits received from the great and varied national services rendered by the illustrious dead.

JOHN MORTON, *Surveyor*, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1724. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1764, by the Governor of the Province. He was soon afterwards chosen a member of the General Assembly, and for a number of years was Speaker of the House. In 1766 he was made high Sheriff of the county. He held the office of presiding Judge of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and about the same time was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the Province. In 1774 the Assembly of Pennsylva-

nia appointed Mr. Morton a delegate to the General Congress. He was re-elected November 3, 1775. He died in April, 1777, aged 53 years.

GEORGE CLYMER, *Merchant*, was born in Philadelphia, 1739. His political principles were decidedly Republican, and he was among the most ardent defenders of the Republican cause. In 1776, after two of the Pennsylvania delegates in the General Congress declined voting for the Declaration of Independence, and withdrew from their seats, Mr. Clymer and Dr. Rush were appointed to succeed them, and they both joyfully affixed their names to that instrument. In 1779 he was again elected to Congress, and again for the third time in 1780. He was a member of the Convention that formed the Federal Constitution in 1787. He was the founder of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. He was appointed to many important posts, directly by the people, besides performing his official duties, with promptness and great ability. He died January 24, 1813, aged 73 years.

JAMES SMITH, *Lawyer*, was born in Ireland about 1719—exact day not known. He studied law in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and when admitted to the bar, removed to a frontier locality where Shippensburg now stands, in Cumberland county. He soon removed from there to the village of York, York county, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was an active and ardent supporter of the American cause; he was often called upon by the people to serve them in various primary capacities. He was elected to the General Congress in 1776, to fill a vacancy, made by the withdrawal of a member, who refused to support the Declaration of Independence, and with Dr. Rush, George Clymer, and others, signed that instrument at its engrossment on Parchment on the Second of August. Those elected to fill the vacancies, caused by the retiring members, did not take their seats until after the Declaration had been adopted. He died July 11, 1806. He was supposed to have been nearly 90 years old.

GEORGE TAYLOR, *Iron Master*, was born in Ireland in 1716. Resided in Durham, Pennsylvania, afterwards purchased an estate on the Lehigh, then Northumberland county, and erected Iron works there. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly five consecutive years. In 1776 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the General Congress, occasioned by a withdrawing member. He signed the Declaration on the Second of August. Mr. Taylor remained in Congress one year, and then withdrew from public life and settled in Easton, where he died February 23, 1781, aged 65 years.

JAMES WILSON, *Lawyer*, was born in Scotland, in 1742. In 1774 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania. In May, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the General Congress. On December 3 of the same year he was again elected for the session of 1776. He voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence, and remained an active member of Congress until 1777. Towards the close of 1782 he was again elected a delegate to the General Congress, and took his seat in January, 1783. He was again elected to Congress towards the close of 1785, and took his seat the following March.

He was an active member of the Convention that formed the Federal Constitution in 1787. Mr. Wilson was also a member of the Convention that framed the new Constitution for Pennsylvania in 1788. He was appointed by Washington one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He died at Edenton, North Carolina, while on official business, upon that Circuit, August 28, 1798, aged 55 years.

GEORGE ROSS, *Lawyer*, was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He was admitted to the bar in 1751, and removed to Lancaster, Pa. He was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1768. He was elected to Congress in 1774, and continued a member until 1777. In April, 1799, Mr. Ross was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty for Pennsylvania. He died at Lancaster in July, 1780, aged 50 years.

He was distinguished for his sympathy towards the oppressed, especially in regard to the Indians who resided within his vicinity. He was eminently kind-hearted, benevolent and patriotic.

DELAWARE.

(*Then known as the lower counties on the Delaware.*)

CÆSAR RODNEY, *Farmer*, was born at Dover, in the Province of Delaware, in 1730. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1769, and was chosen its Speaker; he continued a member and the speaker of that body until 1774. He was elected a delegate to the General Congress in August, 1774, and took his seat at the opening of Congress, September 5. On May 11, 1775, he was re-elected. He was not present in Congress during the closing debates upon the proposition for a Declaration of Independence in 1776, but was sent for by his colleague, Mr. McKean, so as to secure the vote of Delaware for that important measure. Mr. Read, declining to vote for it, would otherwise have left Delaware divided, she being able to give but one vote out of three for the measure. Mr. Rodney arrived in time to give his vote for Independence, and enjoyed the high privilege of signing the Declaration. Mr. Read also signed it afterwards, though he did not vote for its adoption. On Mr. Rodney's return to his constituents, they approved, by acclamation, of his acts in the National Council. He was appointed Brigadier-General of the Province, and devoted the remainder of his life to military duties. He died of a cancer in the cheek, early in the year 1783, aged about 53 years.

GEORGE READ, *Lawyer*, was born in Cecil County, in the Province of Maryland, in the year 1734. He was admitted to the bar 1753, when only 19 years of age. He commenced practicing law in Newcastle, Delaware, in 1754. In 1763 he was appointed Attorney-General for the "lower counties on the Delaware," Kent, Sussex and Newcastle. This office he held until

elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, in 1774. In 1775 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Delaware, and was re-elected to the office eleven successive years. He was re-elected to Congress May 11, 1775, and was a member in 1776. He was a member of the Convention that framed the State Constitution of Delaware, and President of that body. He was also a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and Chief Justice of the State of Delaware. He died after a short and severe illness, in 1798, aged 64 years.

THOMAS MCKEAN, *Lawyer*, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1734. He was a delegate to a Convention that assembled in New York, 1765, with reference to the Stamp Act, called the "Stamp Act" Congress. He was elected a delegate to the General Congress in 1774, and by re-elections remained an active member of that body until the ratification of the Treaty of Peace in 1783. He had been appointed in 1777 President of the State of Delaware and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; the latter position he retained until 1799, when he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and by re-elections was continued in that office for nine years. He died June 24, 1817, aged 84 years.

MARYLAND.

SAMUEL CHASE, *Lawyer*, was born April 17, 1741, in Somerset County, Maryland. In 1761, at the age of twenty years, he was chosen a member of the Provincial Assembly of his native colony. He was a bold, fearless and energetic advocate of Independence, while most of those who surrounded him "fawned at the feet of royal power." Mr. Chase was one of the five delegates to the first Continental Congress in 1774. He continued a member of Congress until 1778. In 1796 he was nominated by President Washington, and confirmed by the Senate, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He held the office about fifteen years. He was impeached in 1804 for misdemeanor in

relation to certain political trials. John Randolph, of Roanoke, instigated and conducted this impeachment, which resulted in the acquittal of Judge Chase. He died June 19, 1811, aged 70 years.

WILLIAM PACA, *Lawyer*, was born in Hartford County, Maryland, in 1740. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, was re-elected September 13, 1775, and continued a member until 1778, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. The delegates in Congress from Maryland were much embarrassed by the opposition of their constituents to independence, and their loyal adherence to the British Crown, as evinced in their instructions, frequently repeated in the early part of 1776. In the latter part of June of that year the Convention withdrew their restrictions upon their delegates, and left them free to act according to the suggestions of their own judgments in the premises. Accordingly they cast their votes for independence on the fourth of July following. He continued to fill the office of Chief Justice until 1782, when he was elected Governor of the State, which position he held one year, and then retired to private life. He died in 1799, aged nearly 60 years.

THOMAS STONE, *Lawyer*, was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1743. He was elected to the General Congress in 1774, and re-elected September 13, 1785. He was one of the committee who framed the Articles of Confederation adopted in November, 1777. He was again elected to Congress that year, and finally retired early in 1778. A colleague of Chase and Paca, he was equally earnest and decisive with them in his course in relation to independence, but his native modesty rendered him less aggressive. He died October 5, 1787, aged 44 years.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, *Lawyer*, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 20, 1737. He was educated as a Roman Catholic, and at the age of eight years was sent to France for that purpose. He studied

law at Paris and London. Having returned to America about 1764, he inherited a very large estate in land in his native Province, and was reputed to be the richest man in Maryland. He was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1775, and delegate to Congress in July, 1776. When he signed the Declaration, he attached "of Carrollton" to his name, to distinguish it from that of his cousin, "Charles Carroll," and to identify himself more fully with the danger, as well as the honor, resulting from that manifesto. He was elected Senator of the United States in 1788. In 1810 he retired from public life. Strong and vigorous in debate, convincing and exhaustive in his writing, occupying a high social position by inheritance, and maintaining it by a life of honor and patriotism, with an untarnished reputation, he possessed an influence over his countrymen that very few statesmen enjoy in the same degree. He was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died November 14, 1832, aged 96 years.

VIRGINIA.

GEORGE WYTHE, *Lawyer*, was born in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in 1726. He was admitted to the bar, 1757. Was a member of the House of Burgesses for several years, before the Revolution. On the thirteenth of September, 1775, Mr. Wythe was elected a delegate to the General Congress, and was a member in 1776. In this year he was appointed one of a committee to revise the laws of Virginia. In 1777 he became Judge of the high Court of Chancery, and served as Chancellor of Virginia for twenty years. In 1786 Mr. Wythe was chosen a delegate to the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and was twice chosen a Senator of the United States under it. He died June 8, 1806, aged 80 years.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Gentleman*, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 20, 1732. He was sent to England at an early age, by his father, to be educated, which was the custom of the times, among the

best families of the "Old Dominion." He returned to Virginia when nearly nineteen years of age. In 1757 he was elected to the House of Burgesses in Virginia. In 1765 he eloquently defended the resolution against the "Stamp Act," introduced by Patrick Henry. He was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774; in the proceedings of which body he took an active part. The memorial to the people of British America, authorized by the Continental Congress, is attributed to his pen.

On June 7, 1776, in pursuance to his own sense of duty, and in obedience to the express instructions of the Assembly of Virginia, he introduced into Congress his famous resolution, declaring a total separation from the Mother Country, which he supported by a most eloquent and powerful speech. Mr. Lee was again elected to Congress in 1778; he became President of that body in 1784; and was elected a United States Senator from Virginia in 1789. Like most other Virginians he disapproved of the Constitution. He died June 19, 1794, aged 62 years.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Lawyer*, was born at Shadwell, in Albemarle county, Virginia, one biographer says April 2d, another 13th, 1743, near the spot that afterwards became his residence, and which he called Monticello. His name stands among the most eminent of American Statesmen. He entered a grammar school at the age of five years, and at nine commenced the study of the classics, with a Scotch Clergyman named Douglass. On the death of his father the Rev. Mr. Maury became his preceptor—and at seventeen he entered an advanced class at William and Mary College, where he remained two years. In 1762 he entered the office of Judge Wythe as a student-at-law, and after taking a five years' course with that distinguished jurist, he was admitted to the bar in 1767. While a student of law in 1765, Jefferson heard, in the House of Burgesses, Patrick Henry's great speech against the Stamp Act, and fired by its doctrines, he at once stood forth the avowed champion

of American Freedom. His public career commenced in 1769 by an election to the Virginia House of Burgesses, where he listened to the "Great Orator of the Revolution," four years before. He made a strong but unsuccessful effort in that body, where he was at once active and popular, for the emancipation of the slaves. In 1773 he united with Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and others, in establishing the Committee of Correspondence, for the dissemination of intelligence between the Colonies. Mr. Jefferson was one of the committee for Virginia, and was a very active and useful member. Elected the next year to a Convention to choose delegates to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia, he drew up for their instruction his famous document, of which he speaks thus in his biography. "I set out for Williamsburgh, some days before that appointed for our meeting, but was taken ill of a dysentery on the road, and was unable to proceed. I sent on, therefore, to Williamsburgh, two copies of my draught, one under cover of Peyton Randolph, who I knew would be in the chair of the Convention, the other to Patrick Henry. Whether Mr. Henry disapproved the ground taken, or was too lazy to read it (for he was the laziest man in reading I ever knew) I never learned; but he communicated it to nobody. Peyton Randolph informed the Convention he had received such a paper from a member, prevented by sickness from offering it in his place, and he laid it on the table for perusal. It was read generally by the members, approved by many, though thought too bold for the present state of things; but they printed it in pamphlet form under the title of 'A Summary View of the Rights of British America.' " It found its way to England, was taken up by the opposition, interpolated a little by Mr. Burk, so as to make it answer opposition purposes, and in that form it ran rapidly through several editions. This pamphlet gave great offence to Lord Dunmore, the Royal Governor of Virginia, who threatened to prosecute him for high treason. And because his associates

in the Virginia Assembly sustained Jefferson, Dunmore dissolved it. They then assembled in a private capacity, and drew up a remonstrance, which had a powerful effect upon the people. The Governor perceived that his acts were futile, and he allowed the matter to rest. He was elected a delegate to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress in 1775, and took his seat June 21 of that year. His reputation as a statesman and accomplished writer, at once placed him among the leaders of that renowned body. He served with distinguished ability on the most important committees—among which was that to draft a Declaration of Independence, severing all allegiance and connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country. His colleagues on that committee were B. Franklin, J. Adams, R. Sherman and R. R. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson, though the youngest member, was appointed its chairman, and at the request of the other members, assumed the delicate and responsible duty of drawing up the document, which with a few verbal amendments, and the striking out of the section relating to abolition of the foreign slave trade, was adopted July 4th, 1776, by the unanimous vote of all the Colonies, and signed by every member present except John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jefferson, in alluding to the erasure of the slave trade portion of his draft, remarks, “The clause too reprobating the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa, was struck out in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who, on the contrary, wished to continue it. Our northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures ; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others.”

It may be doubted if a State paper has ever been framed that has exerted, or is destined to exert, so great an influence on the destinies of a large portion of the human race. The Declaration of Independence, says Edward Everett, “is equal to anything ever born on

parchment, or expressed in visible signs of thoughts." The heart of Jefferson in writing it, "adds Bancroft," and Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity.

During the summer of 1776 he was elected to a seat in the Virginia Assembly, and desirous of serving his own State, he resigned his seat in Congress, and declined the appointment of Commissioner to France, to take part in the deliberations of the State Assembly. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Wythe and Mr. Pendleton, were appointed a commission to revise the laws of Virginia. To Mr. Jefferson belongs the imperishable honor of being first to propose in the Legislature of Virginia the laws forbidding the importation of slaves, converting estates tail, into fee simple ; annulling the rights of primogeniture, confirming the rights of religious opinions, reforms which he believed would eradicate "every fibre of ancient or future aristocracy." He also originated a complete system of elementary and collegiate education. From the early part of 1777 to the middle of 1779, Mr. Jefferson in conjunction with his colleagues, was assiduously employed in the arduous labors of effecting these and other great reforms in the governmental structure of his native State.

In 1779 Jefferson succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia, and held the office during the most gloomy period of the Revolution. In 1781 he declined a re-election, because, in his opinion, a "military chief" would inspire greater public confidence at that critical period. Two days after retiring from office, his estate at Elk Hill was laid waste, and he and his family narrowly escaped capture by the enemy. On the 15th of June, 1781, Jefferson had been appointed, with Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jay and Mr. Laurens, a minister Plenipotentiary for negotiating peace, then expected to be effected through a mediation of the Empress of Russia, but the condition of his family obliged him to decline the appointment ; and the negotiation was never entered upon. The following year, 1782, November 13, his appointment was renewed.

Before his preparations for sailing, were completed, information was received that a Provisional treaty of peace had been signed by the Commissioners already in London, to become absolute, on the conclusion of peace between France and Great Britain. Congress excused him from further proceedings in the matter. In 1774 he proposed and carried through Congress, a bill establishing the present Federal system of coinage, of dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, cents, and mills, which took the place of the English pounds, shillings, pence, &c. On May 7, 1784, Congress resolved that a minister Plenipotentiary should be appointed, in addition to Mr. J. Adams and Dr. Franklin, for negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign nations, and he was elected to that duty. After negotiating with Denmark and Tuscany, and some ineffectual efforts with a few other powers, Mr. Adams was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to London, and in July, 1785, Dr. Franklin returned to America, and Mr. Jefferson was appointed his successor in Paris.

While in Europe he published his "Notes on Virginia." In September, 1789, he obtained permission to return to America, and reached Virginia soon after Washington was elected as first President of the United States. In organizing the Government Washington offered him a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of State, which Jefferson, after some hesitation, accepted. He resigned his office December 31, 1793, and retired to Monticello. At the close of Washington's second term, he became the Presidential candidate of the Republican (since known as the Democratic) party, John Adams being the nominee of the Federalists. Adams received the highest number of votes, was declared President; and according to the rule then in force, Jefferson being the next highest candidate became Vice President. He took his seat as President of the Senate, March 4, 1797. At the close of Adams' administration in 1800, Jefferson was elected President and Aaron Burr Vice President, and were inaugurated March 4, 1801. Jeffer-

son was re-elected President in 1804, and took his seat, the second time, March 4, 1805. His electoral vote was one hundred and forty-eight, to twenty-eight opposed. In 1809 he voluntarily retired from office, after a prosperous administration of eight years. He returned to Monticello, where he spent the remainder of his life in domestic tranquillity, and the exercise of a most liberal hospitality.

In 1819 he took the chief part in founding the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, near Monticello, and acted as its rector until his death. In religion he was a free thinker. His last words were, a few minutes before the close, "I resign myself to my God, and my child* to my country." He died about 12 o'clock (noon) July 4, 1826, on the same day, and near the same hour, with John Adams, on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, aged 83 years.

EPITAPH.

He wished his monument to be a small granite obelisk, with the following inscription, if any, written by himself.

Here was buried
Thomas Jefferson.

Author of the Declaration of Independence;
Of the Statute of Virginia for religious Freedom
And Father of the University of Virginia.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *Gentleman*, was born at Berkeley, on the James River, Virginia, about the year 1740. In 1764 he was elected to the House of Burgesses of Virginia. He was soon elected speaker, and became one of the most influential members in that Assembly, where he occupied a seat during the greater part of his life. Mr. Harrison was one of the first seven delegates from Virginia to the Continental Congress of 1774. He was again elected September 13, 1775. He was chairman of the Committee of the whole, during the deliberation

* Mrs. Randolph.

on the Declaration of Independence in 1776. From 1782 to 1784 he was Governor of the State. He was also a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He was the father of General William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, in 1840-1. He was again elected Governor of Virginia in 1791. He died two days after his last election, in April, 1791, aged about 51 years.

THOMAS NELSON, *Gentleman*, was born at Yorktown, Virginia, December 26, 1738. He was educated at Cambridge, England, whither he was sent at the age of 14 years. He remained there until 1761, when he returned to America. In 1774 he was elected to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and there took the side of the patriots. It was during that session, that Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor of Virginia, dissolved the Assembly. Eighty-nine of the members, among whom was Mr. Nelson, met the next day in the Raleigh House, Williamsburgh, and formed an association far more effectual in throwing up the strong bulwarks of freedom, than the regular Assembly.

On September 13, 1775, he was elected a delegate to the General Congress, for 1776. He was subsequently appointed Brigadier General and Commander-in-chief of the militia of the State. In 1781 he succeeded Jefferson as Governor of Virginia. He died Jan. 4, 1789, aged 52 years.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, *Gentleman*, a younger brother of Richard Henry Lee, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, October 14, 1734. He was elected a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, for Loudon County, in 1765, while his brother was a member of the same House for Westmoreland County. He continued a member of the Virginia Assembly, by re-election annually, until 1772, when he married the daughter of Colonel John Taylor, of Richmond, and moved to that city. He was soon elected a member for Richmond, and continued to represent that County until 1775, when he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Though not a fluent de-

bater, he was an influential and useful legislator. His sympathies ran strongly in favor of the American cause.

He was re-elected to Congress, and continued to serve until 1779. He died at Richmond, in April, 1797, aged 63 years.

CARTER BRAXTON, *Gentleman*, was born at Newington, in King and Queen's County, Virginia, September 10, 1736. He was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, in 1765, and was present when Patrick Henry made his great speech on his resolutions respecting the "Stamp Act," which act imposed heavy taxes upon the Colonies, without their being represented in the British Parliament, or being possessed of any means of redress, except open, combined resistance to its oppressive provisions. The passage of this Act did much to facilitate the cause of the patriots, and hasten *Independence*, by arousing the people to a true sense of their position, as the result of the tyranny exercised over them by the Mother Country.

Mr. Wirt says, "It was in the midst of this magnificent debate on these resolutions, while he was descanting on the tyranny of the obnoxious Act, that he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, and with the look of a god, 'Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third, (Treason,) and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it.'"

Like many others who were members of the Virginia Assembly at that time, Mr. Braxton had the fires of patriotism kindled in his breast by that great display of patriotic eloquence and power, that continued to burn during the remainder of his life.

In 1775 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Peyton Randolph. He died October 10, 1797, aged 61 years.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HOOPER, *Lawyer*, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1742. He was educated at

Harvard University, where he graduated in 1760. He studied Law with James Otis. On the completion of his studies, he removed to North Carolina, and commenced business in 1767, where he soon became eminent in his profession.

In 1773 Mr. Hooper was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly of North Carolina for the town of Wilmington. The next year he was returned a member for the County of Hanover.

From his first entrance into public life he sympathized with the patriots. In response to the proposition for a General Congress, a convention of the people was called to meet in Newbern, in the summer of 1774, at which Mr. Hooper, on August 25, was appointed the first delegate to the Continental Congress. On April 5, 1775, he was again elected to Congress. He remained a member of that body until March 1777, when he resigned his seat and returned home. He died at Hillsborough in October, 1790, aged 48 years.

JOSEPH HEWES, *Merchant*, was born of Quaker parentage, at Kingston, New Jersey, in the year 1730. He was educated at Princeton College; served his apprenticeship with a merchant in Philadelphia, commenced business there, amassed a small fortune, and about 1760 removed to Edenton, North Carolina, which became his home for the remainder of his life. He was elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1763, and by re-election remained a member for several successive years. He was active in getting up a convention of the people of the State, to second the call of Massachusetts for a General Congress. The Convention which met in the summer of 1774, elected him one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, August 25. He was one of the Committee appointed to draw up a Declaration of Rights. On April 5, 1775, he was again elected to Congress, was a member in 1776, voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He resigned his seat in Congress October 29, 1779, on account of failing health, and died No-

vember 10, in Philadelphia eleven days after his resignation, aged 50 years.

JOHN PENN, *Lawyer*, was born in Carolina County, Virginia, May 17, 1741. Though his father was possessed of adequate means to afford him a good English education, at least, he seemed to be utterly neglectful of the intellectual culture of his son; with the exception of a moderate attendance at a common county school, his educational opportunities were nothing. His father died, when he was about eighteen years old, leaving him sole heir to his estate. Instead of squandering it in extravagance and dissolute indulgences, and with vicious and dissipated companions, as is too often the case with the young and thoughtless; he applied himself diligently to study, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar. By close application to business, and his hitherto dormant native eloquence, he soon rose to eminence in his profession. In 1774 he removed to North Carolina, and on October 13, 1775, was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. He remained a member for three successive years. He retired from public life in 1781, and died in September, 1788, aged 47 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, *Lawyer*, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in November, 1749. He went to England to finish his legal education; at the age of twenty-five, he was elected a delegate from South Carolina to the first Continental Congress, and was present at its opening, at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. He was re-elected in 1775, and again on April 24, 1776.

He was bold and determined in regard to Independence, when many of his own State, were opposed to the measure. In 1794, Mr. Rutledge was elected United States Senator, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney; in 1798 he was elected Governor of his native State, but

did not live to serve out his official term. He died January 23, 1800, aged 51 years.

THOMAS HEYWARD, JR., *Lawyer*, was born in St. Luke's Parish, South Carolina, in 1746. After completing his preparatory education, and commencing the study of Law at home, he was sent to England, at about the age of twenty, to finish his legal course. While in England he acquired a distaste for British domination and Colonial submission, and shaped his course to avenge the wrongs of his countrymen. He was among the first in South Carolina to resist the oppressive measures of the Home Government. He was placed in the first General Assembly that was organized after the abdication of the Provincial Governor. In 1775 he was chosen a delegate to the General Congress, and was re-elected April 24, 1776.

He supported Mr. Lee's motion for absolution from British rule, with great earnestness. He voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He remained in Congress until 1778, when he accepted the appointment of Judge of the Criminal and Civil Courts of South Carolina. He was captured by the enemy, and Mr. Rutledge, was kept as a prisoner of war for nearly a year. He died in March, 1809, aged 63 years.

THOMAS LYNCH, JR., *Lawyer*, was born in Prince George's Parish, upon the North Santee river, South Carolina, August 5, 1749. After receiving a good primary education at Georgetown, South Carolina, at the age of thirteen years he was sent to England to continue his studies, preparatory to a higher course of instruction; after completing which, he entered the University of Cambridge, where he graduated, and then commenced the study of law. By permission of his father, he returned to South Carolina in 1772, and enlisted at once in the cause of the patriots. Mr. Lynch accepted a captain's commission in the first Provincial regiment raised in South Carolina in 1775. He was elected to the Congress of 1776, as successor to his father, Thomas Lynch, whose resignation was caused

by his declining health. Thomas Lynch, Jr., did not remain in Congress long, for the declining health of both himself and father caused *him* also to resign his seat. In an attempt to take a voyage to the West Indies, for the improvement of his health, in the latter part of the year 1779, he was supposed to be lost at sea, as the vessel was never heard of afterwards. At the time of the disaster he was about 30 years of age.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON, *Gentleman*, was born at Middleton Place, the family residence in South Carolina, in 1743. According to the custom among the wealthy planters of the Southern Provinces, before the Revolution, Arthur Middleton was sent to England when about twelve years of age, to perfect his education. He graduated at the University of Cambridge, at the age of twenty-two. He remained some months in England after leaving Cambridge, then spent two years traveling on the Continent, and returned to South Carolina in 1768. He was a member of the Committee of Safety appointed by the Provincial Congress in 1775. In the winter of 1775-76, Mr. Middleton was one of a committee to form a government for South Carolina, and early in the spring of 1776 was elected a delegate to the General Congress at Philadelphia. He participated with the Patriots in the thrilling scenes of that session, and continued a member of Congress until the close of 1777, when he returned to South Carolina. He was taken prisoner by the enemy, and, with Rutledge, Heyward, and many other influential men, was sent to St. Augustine, in Florida, where he remained about one year, and was then sent as an exchanged prisoner to Philadelphia. While remaining in the latter city, he was again elected to Congress from South Carolina. He held the office until November, 1782, when he returned to his family. He was a Representative in his State Legislature until near the close of 1787. He died January 1, 1788, aged 45 years.

GEORGIA.

BURTON GWINNETT, *Merchant and Farmer*, was born in England in 1732, emigrated to America, and arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1770. After two years' residence there, he moved to Georgia. He favored his tory proclivities for several years, but ultimately became convinced of the righteousness of the patriots' cause, and embraced it. The energy and enthusiasm he manifested in promoting his newly-acquired principles, rendered him exceedingly popular with the patriots. In 1776 he was elected to Congress. He became President of the Provincial Council of Georgia in 1777, and was killed in a duel, by General McIntosh, in May of that year, aged 45 years.

LYMAN HALL, M. D., *Physician*, was born in Connecticut in 1721, and graduated at Yale College, 1747. In 1752 he settled in Sudbury, in the district of Medway, Georgia. He was among the first of the Southern patriots to raise their voices against British oppression and misrule. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775, and re-elected May 20, 1776. After voting for and signing the Declaration of Independence, he returned home for a season. Dr. Hall was a member of Congress nearly all the time until 1780. In 1783 he was elected Governor of the State. He held the office one term, and then retired from public life. He died in the year 1784, aged 63 years.

GEORGE WALTON, *Carpenter and Lawyer*, was born of obscure parentage, in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1740. After finishing his apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, under an ignorant and brutal master, he removed to the Province of Georgia. Though he was deprived of time by day, and light by night, for intellectual improvement, he used torch-wood for light and devoted his earnings to study. Persevering in this course, his apprenticeship ended with his mind well stored with general knowledge. Soon after arriving in Georgia he began the study of law. He commenced

the practice of law in 1774. He espoused the republican cause with earnestness and zeal. Though the Province was slow to sever their allegiance with royal authority, in the winter of 1776 the Assembly of Georgia declared for the patriotic cause, and on May 20 elected five delegates to the Continental Congress, one of whom was Mr. Walton. He was deeply interested in the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and voted for and gave it his signature. He remained in Congress until near the close of 1778. In 1779 he was elected Governor of the State, but did not hold that office long, for in January, 1780, he was again elected to a seat in Congress for two years; but in the following October he withdrew from that body, and was again elected Governor of the State, and held the office a full term. Near its close he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, which position he retained until his death. In 1798 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, where he remained one year, and retired to private life, except in so far as his judicial duties required his attention. He died in Augusta, Georgia, February 2, 1804, aged 64 years.

APPENDIX.

OPENING DAY OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Hark ! on May 10th, 1876, "at morn's early dawn," the old Centennial Liberty Bell on the State House, rang forth its hoarse, loud peals, breaking in upon the quiet repose of the sleeping city. Hark ! again, another bell chimes in, and still another, and another, until a thousand merry bells, from Churches, Factories, Stations, Locomotives, Steamboats, &c., great and small, unite in one discordant mingling of their heterogeneous voices. Again, Hark ! a shrill whistle pierces the early morning air, from some establishment where skill and industry unite in the production of fabrics for the promotion of human comforts and convenience. And another, another and still another, until a thousand whistles, from as many stationary and moving engines, penetrate the agitated atmosphere with their piercing shrieks of base and treble, which joined with the roar of the booming cannon from George's Hill, unite in saluting the incoming day—and making up the most discordant incongruity of sounds.

Now look ! Roused from their morning slumbers by this ineffable confusion of noises, the people, men, women and children are seen upon house-tops, and at windows industriously engaged in throwing to the morning breeze the nation's chosen colors.

From the most elaborate and costly banner, on the highly finished staff, to the diminutive, penny flag, attached to its tiny stick ; those of every size, and of every Nation ; and composed of every material, from the regulation bunting to the starred and striped cotton fabric, were soon seen decorating the long rows of buildings, stretching as far as the eye could extend, and farther, throughout the length and breadth of the city. From the stately residences on the grand broad avenues, and the most humble abodes in the small courts and

alleys, streamed the National ensign. What ! was the city all a-crazed ? No, these demonstrations were but the evidences of the universal recognition of our Nation's glory, the general expression of patriotic ardor. This day had been set apart for the inaugurating ceremonies of the Centennial celebration of our Nation's birth, by the opening of the great International Exhibition, of the products of the skill and industry of the civilized world ; and these manifestations were the throbbings of the great National Heart, heaving with emotions of National pride and National gratitude.

The Legislature, having by law, made this a legal holiday throughout the State, business in Philadelphia was mainly suspended, and the day was given up to festivity and a series of exalted enjoyments.

The day closed amid a sheen of burnished glory, caused by the rays of the setting sun falling upon the flag-dressed city, rendering it ablaze with the effulgence of the display of American patriotism, and the evidences of devotion to American principles.

As the evening advances, signs of the illumination become apparent. Public buildings, offices, dwellings, are decorated with flags and emblems suitable to the occasion, and richly furnished parlors elaborately adorned, all lighted up with unusual brilliancy, presenting a gorgeous appearance, are all thrown open to public view,—and the hundreds of thousands of pedestrians promenading the streets, and the numerous masquerade parties, and grotesque bands, all derive pleasure and delight at beholding the grand spectacle, presented in honor of the great occasion.

THE GROUNDS OF THE EXHIBITION.

In the Park, west of the Schuylkill River, known as West Fairmount Park, are enclosed two hundred and thirty-six acres, for the use of the exhibition ; seventy-five acres of this, are under cover, within the five principal exhibition buildings and their annexes. The esti-

mated cost of these buildings, including the fittings, preparation of the grounds, &c., is \$6,724,850.

There are nearly two hundred buildings within the inclosure, erected by different States and Countries, and exhibiting parties, at the expense of the builders, exclusive of the five principal structures put up by the Centennial authorities, at the above-mentioned cost.

FUNDS.

The funds for carrying into operation this grand scheme of International Exposition, were raised mainly by Subscriptions to the Stock, National, State and Municipal appropriations, sale of concessions for buildings, &c.

WHAT OTHER NATIONS HAVE DONE.

The following figures, taken from official files of the Interior Department, exhibit the interest which other nations have taken in the Exposition :

	APPROPRIATIONS.
Brazil (232 centes).....	\$116,000
China (50,000 taels).....	70,000
Egypt.....	200,000
France (600,000 francs).....	120,000
Germany (500,000 marks).....	125,000
Japan.....	600,000
Mexico.....	300,000
Sweden and Norway (350,000 crowns)	93,800
Spain (750 000 pesetas).....	150,000
Switzerland (250,000 francs).....	50,000
Austria (150,000 florins)	75,000
Argentine Republic.	72,000
Belgium (200,000 francs).....	40,000
Australia (£5,000).....	25,000
Denmark (40,000 crowns).....	10,500
Italy (200,000 francs).....	40,000
Guatemala.....	12,000

The amount appropriated by the British Government cannot be exactly ascertained, but the Commissioners of that Government are warranted in expending such sums as will make a satisfactory display.

The appropriations made by the different countries, as above shown, are for the benefit of their own people,

in getting their products and works of art, to the Exhibition. In the Main Building there are over forty different countries, represented with space occupied by each.

CEREMONIES AT THE GROUNDS.

We are indebted to the urbanity of Mr. George W. Childs, the gentlemanly publisher of the Public Ledger, the prince of journals, and oracle of journalistic intelligence in Philadelphia, for the kindly manner in which he permitted us to transfer to our pages such portions, as we may desire, of that most admirable report of the opening proceedings and ceremonies, at the Exhibition grounds on May 10, 1876, and published in the Ledger, on the morning of the eleventh. We the more cheerfully avail ourselves of his permission because nothing we could write, would contain so many elements of satisfaction to the reader, as his publication does.

PROGRAMME.

The Opening Ceremonies.

The following is the official and corrected programme for the opening of the Centennial Exhibition:

United States Centennial Commission, International Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, May 8, 1876.

The United States Centennial Commission announces the following orders and programme for the opening of the International Exhibition on the 10th instant:

The Commission, with the concurring counsel of the Board of Finance, instructed its officers to give formal invitations only to persons in official positions, to those officially connected with the Exhibition, and to members of the press, by reason of the impossibility of discriminating among the numerous and generous supporters of the enterprise.

All the gates except those at the east end of the Main Building will be open to the public at 9 A. M., at the established rate of admission.

The Main Building, Memorial Hall and Machinery Hall, will be reserved for guests and exhibitors until the conclusion of the ceremonies, about 1 P. M., when all restrictions will be withdrawn.

The President of the United States will be escorted to the Exhibition by Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with a division or more of troops from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Invited guests will enter the Main Building from the carriage concourse at the east end or by the south-middle entrance on Elm Avenue. The doors will be open to them at 9 A. M. They will pass to the platform in front of Memorial Hall through the north-middle doors of the Main Building, and should occupy their places before 10.15 A. M. All the space in the vicinity of the platform, save what may be needed for passage, will be open to the public. Seats on the platform for the ladies invited are provided, and it is expected that they will join the procession if they choose.

The orchestra of one hundred and fifty pieces and the chorus of one thousand voices will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by Dudley Buck.

PROGRAMME.

1. 10.15 A. M.—National Airs, by the Orchestra.
2. 10.30—Arrival of the President of the United States.
3. Centennial Inauguration March, by Richard Wagner.
4. Prayer, by the Right Reverend Bishop Simpson.
5. Hymn, by John Greenleaf Whittier. Music by John K. Paine, of Massachusetts. Organ and Orchestral Accompaniment.
6. Presentation of the Buildings to the Commission by the President of the Centennial Board of Finance.
7. Cantata, by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia. Music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut. Basso Solo, by Myron W. Whitney, of Boston.
8. Presentation of the Exhibition to the President of the United States by the President of the Centennial Commission.
9. Address by the President of the United States.
10. Unfurling of the Flag, Hallelujah Chorus, Salutes of Artillery and Ringing of the Chimes.
11. Procession through the Main Building and Machinery Hall.
12. Reception by the President of the United States in the Judges' Pavilion.

No flags or ensigns, except such as are permanently fixed in the buildings, will be displayed on the morning of the 10th until the signal be given. The organs and other musical instruments and the bells will await the same notice.

When the President of the United States declares the Exhibition open, the flag on the staff near him will be unfurled as a signal for the raising of all other flags and ensigns, the ringing of the chimes, the salute of one hundred guns on George's Hill and the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, by the chorus, with organ and orchestral accompaniment.

Immediately upon the announcement, the Foreign Commissioners will pass into the Main Building and take places upon the general avenue opposite their respective sections.

The President of the United States, conducted by the Director

General of the Exhibition, and followed by the guests of the day, will pass through the Main Building. As the President passes the Foreign Commissioners they will join the procession, and the whole body will move to Machinery Hall.

On his way the President will be saluted by his military escort, formed in two lines between the buildings.

In Machinery Hall, when the procession shall, as far as possible, have entered the building, the President, assisted by George H. Corliss, will set in motion the great engine and the machinery connected therewith. No further formal order of procession will be required.

The President, and such of the guests as may choose to follow, will be escorted by the north main aisle of Machinery Hall to the doors of the eastern tower and to the Judges' Pavilion.

The passage in return to the Main Building will be kept for half an hour.

The President of the United States will hold a brief reception in the Judges' Pavilion.

Should the weather render it impossible to conduct the exercises in the open air, they will be held in the Main Building, and the best regulations the circumstances may permit will be communicated to the guests upon their arrival. T. B. P. Dixey is announced as Master of Ceremonies. He will wear a white sash. He will be assisted by twenty-five aids, who will wear blue sashes.

By order of the Centennial Commission.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OPENED BY THE GRANDEST CEREMONY EVER
WITNESSED IN AMERICA.

On the day appointed, the Centennial International Exhibition was formally opened at Fairmount Park by the President of the United States. This great event, which was accompanied by an imposing public demonstration upon the grounds, and heralded by salvos of artillery, has put into practical operation the vast enterprise to which Philadelphia has bent her energies for so long a time. It has been more than five years since this Exhibition received the sanction of law. Upon March 3, 1871, Congress passed the act creating the United States Centennial Commission, under whose supervisory control the gigantic Exhibition has been planned and gradually unfolded to its present vast dimensions. Upon June 1, 1872, the act was passed which created the Centennial Board of Finance, thus calling into being the organization which raised the money necessary for the undertaking, and without whose energetic agency it might probably have been the merest vision. John Welsh and his coadjutors have held the magician's wand that has

conjured up Aladdin's Palace in the Park. Upon July 3d, 1873, the President proclaimed the contemplated Exhibition, and two days afterwards the Secretary of State sent notification of this proclamation to every foreign nation with which we hold diplomatic intercourse. In January, 1874, the participation of the various Executive Departments was ordered; and on June 5th, 1874, Congress authorized the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of the world to be represented and take part in the International Exhibition. Every one of the thirty-nine nations to which this invitation was extended not only accepted it, but sent goods in such profusion, that many have exceeded all their former efforts at international displays; and they made preparations with such energy that they excelled our own people in the speed with which their exhibits were got ready. Foreign gems and fabrics make up three-fifths of the display in the Main Building; probably four-fifths in the Art Department, and a large proportion in every other; and the foreign representation far exceeded anything of the kind ever before seen in this country.

It was upon July 4th, 1873, that the Fairmount Park Commission formally transferred to the Centennial Commission the Exhibition grounds at Lansdowne, this event taking place in the presence of three Cabinet Ministers, who represented the President, and of the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It was upon July 4, 1874, that ground was first broken upon Lansdowne plateau for the Main and Memorial Buildings. The little sod then dug by the Mayor, and now, with its pretty flowers, preserved as a memento in his office, was the signal, for beginning the great work that has covered the Exhibition enclosure with its numerous buildings. Since then the watching of the daily rise of the vast structures in the Park has been a pleasant occupation of our people. They saw first the modest cottage built that contained the builders' offices, and which when finished, was the only edifice to be seen on the grand plateau, but which now is dwarfed by so many commanding structures. Then the Art Gallery slowly rose—at first stark walls of brick; then faced with granite—both the earliest and the latest of the buildings. They watched the Main and Machinery Halls grow acre by acre, and the Horticultural Hall, nestling among the trees, with its bright-colored walls and its pretty design. Then the magic wand called into being the Government and Agricultural buildings almost in a night, as it were, and with amazing rapidity sent up a hundred or more structures of all shapes, styles and sizes, in all parts of the grounds, designed to represent all architectures, and to satisfy, if not delight, all tastes. And then the occupancy came, the flags of all nations began to float over them, showing that England, Spain, Brazil, France, and in fact all peoples had got at last an actual home in the new world. To-day, the

work still goes on, with much yet unfinished, for the Centennial city can never be completely built. When a town or country ceases growth, its mission is in danger of being ended.

But we must not linger on this theme. What had been done before was overshadowed by the event of this occasion. For months Philadelphia has been anticipating the 10th of May in the Centennial year. The day dawned in an outburst of patriotic ardor. The busy labor of the flag and decoration makers, public and private, saw the light. The city was literally enveloped in bunting—enwrapped in the flags of all nations. The stars and stripes found the English jack, the French and German tri-colors, the Austrian and Russian eagles, the elephant of Siam, the Chinese dragon, the sun of Japan, and the emblems of all the world aiding it in celebrating the Centenary.

From pole and halyard, in festoons and clusters, they were flung to the Centennial breeze. How many square miles of silk and bunting waved in and over, around and through Philadelphia, it will be difficult to calculate. Everybody gave vent to joy with a flag, and the universality and remarkable character of this patriotic outburst in bunting, silk, and decorative art, is attested in the full description elsewhere given. The preparations for the display began the day before, and, despite the lowering weather, the decorations fulfilled their part thoroughly. No feast or carnival of Europe or the Orient ever showed brighter decorations.

The day opened with clouds and rain. It was a sore disappointment, but could not be helped. Patriotism, however, after having been wrought up to the pitch displayed in Philadelphia, is not to be dampened by rain. At sunrise, the bell on Independence Hall sent forth the signal that the great day had come. The peal continued a half hour, being taken up and spread over the city by all the bells and chimes, waking up the people who had not already begun the flag decorations. This was the formal announcement of the beginning of the Centennial Holiday, and, to add to the display, the shipping in the harbor also ran up flags at sunrise. Thus opened the day.

THE SCENE AT MR. CHILDS' RESIDENCE.

A vast throng filled up Walnut and Twenty-second streets, around the residence of Mr. George W. Childs, the host of the President. Here had assembled the Cabinet officers and their wives. A full force of police under Captain Wood guarded the house, keeping the sidewalks clear of people. About 8.25 A. M., Governor Hartranft, accompanied by Adjutant General Latta, Col. North, and other officers, rode up to the door, being warmly cheered. At 8.30 the head of the military procession reached the house. President Grant appeared at the front door with Mr. Childs, the Cabinet also appearing, and as the President stepped out under the

doorway the people loudly cheered him, handkerchiefs being waved by the ladies who filled the opposite windows. The military column then moved, the troops numbering about 2800 men. As the different detachments passed they were heartily greeted. The sailors from the frigate Congress were particularly noticeable, and were loudly cheered.

Capt. Ryan's company, the State Fencibles, as usual, attracted attention by their precision of drill, and were warmly commended by their distinguished spectators.

Finally the City Troop, the President's immediate escort, appeared and formed in line on the north side of the street, facing the house. As they made this manœuvre they were cheered, the distinguished visitors on the steps also applauding them.

The Presidential party then got into the carriages that were to take them out to the grounds.

The ladies of the Cabinet, with the gentlemen accompanying them, then drove to the grounds by a different route.

A GRAND HOLIDAY.

It needed only the proof of a fine day, such as was made sure by 9 o'clock, to devote the entire city to holiday-making. The people went almost en masse out to the Centennial grounds, and the rural districts poured in their thousands to swell the throng. For weeks the public, for many miles around, had been preparing for the tenth of May. Every railway, steamboat, stage, turnpike and highway leading to Philadelphia brought in its populace, who were added to the vast aggregate moving in grand mass upon the Centennial. After setting up decorations and getting ready for the journey to the Park, the people started, thronging the streets, some tarrying to see the military escort of the President, but all pouring over the bridges that led across the Schuylkill, each one bent upon the same goal. Cars, carriages, cabs and vehicles of all sorts were loaded down and still vast numbers went on foot. It looked as if a great army was moving in vast divisions to capture the Centennial. Probably the largest number passed over Girard avenue bridge. But the Market, Chestnut, South and Callowhill street bridges all had their moving armies, and the masses finally came together, when the Lancaster and Girard avenue currents were all turned into Belmont and Elm avenues. Few places have ever seen such a mass of humanity as crowded the streets bordering the southern limits of the Exhibition during that morning.

The cars were overladen, the sidewalks overflowed into the streets, and when the gates into the ground were opened the pressure began to be relieved, and steady streams of people poured through as fast as the guards permitted, the march of men, women and children continuing for a long while. The throng outside the grounds; the waving bunting, the animated mass of humanity, all

lit up by the glad sunlight of a fair May morning, made a scene never to be forgotten. An American can only see one Centennial, therefore each made the most of it.

THE CEREMONIES.

The space reserved for holding the formal opening ceremonies was the large area bounded by the Main Building on the south and by Memorial Hall on the north. Memorial Hall stands upon a broad terrace, the front portion of which is paved with flagstones. Along the front of the hall and covering part of this pavement was erected a platform capable of accommodating four thousand people. That portion of the platform in front of the centre of the hall was square in shape, with a semi-circular stand projecting from the front, and placed directly across the avenue leading from the Main Building to Memorial Hall. This stand was erected for the accommodation of the Emperor and the Empress of Brazil and their suite, the President of the United States and cabinet, and those persons most immediately concerned in the conduct of the ceremonies.

From the ends of the pavilions, on the eastern and western corners of the building, the platform diverged from the east and west line in a southwesterly and southeasterly direction, thus giving it the general appearance of a parallelogram with square projections at the corners. The seats on this platform all looked toward the south, facing the northern side of the Main Building, and with their backs toward Memorial Hall. The front of the central stand was covered with a large United States flag, across which was draped, in honor of the presence of the Emperor of Brazil, the green and yellow folds of the Brazilian standard. At the two corners of the entrance to the stands were displayed the flags of Great Britain and the United States, and to the right and left of the stands, respectively, the standards of France and Germany. In front of the balustrade, extending above the cornice of Memorial Hall, were placed handsome vases filled with a profusion of rare and beautiful plants. Immediately in front of the central stand were placed seats for the representatives of the press, of whom there were a great number.

Over against the grand platform and facing it was erected an inclined platform, capable of accommodating one thousand persons. It adjoined the north line of the Main Building, and was occupied by the grand orchestra and chorus. This platform was arranged with tiers of seats, one above another, and was raised sufficiently above the ground to permit the passage of persons under it. A footway of asphalt was constructed under this platform, leading from the north centre door of the Main Building to Memorial Hall. The invited guests came in at three entrances; one at the eastern end of the Main Building,

another opposite the south centre door, and another near the extreme southwestern corner of the building. They passed up the grand central nave, or through the central aisle to the north centre door and out; passing underneath the music platform to the grand stand in front of Memorial Hall.

The platform for the musicians was decorated with a rich display of bunting. On the right of the centre was the American flag, and on the left the standard of the Netherlands. On the extreme right was the standard of Switzerland, and on the extreme left was the Italian flag. Over the passage way leading under the building were hangings of white and blue bunting, on which were wreaths of gilt leaves enclosing the letters "76;" above these were the words, in yellow letters on blue ground, "Main Building," and draped above these were the standards of Great Britain and France. The decorations of both the music stand and the platform for guests, although not elaborate, were, as a whole, rich, striking and in thorough keeping with the character of the occasion.

At eight o'clock a number of invited guests had arrived, and by nine o'clock there was a very general sprinkling of people over the space between the Main Building and Memorial Hall. At ten o'clock the stands and open space between them were thronged with people, and in a few minutes after ten the assemblage had become so dense that it was practically impossible to make one's way from point to point without the assistance of the police. All the available space on the platform and terrace was soon occupied to its utmost capacity, and people began to climb up to all points in the vicinity from which views of the scene could be obtained. Groups of men and boys were perched upon the bronze statues representing "Pegasus led by the Muses," standing on either side of the approach to Memorial Hall, and every inch of space on the statues and on the backs of the horses was eagerly grasped for. Indeed, so great was the eagerness to obtain a place that two men seated themselves one between the ears of each of the horses. Groups of people were also congregated on the roofs of the Main Building, Memorial Hall, Photographic Hall, the north annexe to the Main Building, Machinery Hall, and every other accessible elevation in the vicinity.

Viewed from the grand stand, the immense assemblage of people covering acres of ground had a most impressive appearance.

The arrangements for receiving and seating the invited guests on the platform were under the charge of the Committee of Reception:

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

At ten minutes after ten Thomas' orchestra commenced to play a variety of national airs, comprising the following:

1. The Washington March.

2. Argentine Republic (Marche de la Republica).
3. Austria. Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser.
4. Belgium. La Brabanconne.
5. Brazil. Hymno Brasileira Nacional.
6. Denmark. Volkslied—den tappre Landsoldat.
7. France. La Marseillaise.
8. Germany. Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland.
9. Great Britain. God save the Queen.
10. Italy. Marcia del Re.
11. Netherlands. Wie neerlandschbloed.
12. Norway. National Hymn.
13. Russia. National Hymn.
14. Spain. Riego's Spanish National Hymn.
15. Sweden. Volksongen, (Bevare Gud var Kung).
16. Switzerland. Heil dir Helvetia.
17. Turkey. March.
18. Hail Columbia.

At twenty minutes after ten the Emperor and Empress of Brazil appeared, entering from the Main Building and passing along an avenue which was cleared for them, through the assemblage to the platform. Senor A. P. Carvalho Borges, the Brazilian Minister to the United States, and lady, headed the suite. Senor Borges was dressed in the dark green uniform of Brazil, richly decorated with gold lace and covered with orders. He was followed closely by the Emperor and Empress. The Emperor was dressed in a suit of plain black.

The Emperor and Empress were followed by the following ladies and gentlemen of their suite. Madame Silva Continho, Madame Saldanha, Dr. Silva Continho, Dr. Nicolao Moreira, Dr. Jose de Saldanha, Dr. Pedro Paes Leme, Counsellor Lopes Netto, Attaché Luis de Saldanha.

The Emperor was early recognized by the assemblage and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged by raising his hat. On reaching the platform he was received by Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission, who conducted the Emperor and his party to seats near the front of the central stand.

Here the Emperor was met by Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, President of the United States Senate. The Emperor and Senator Ferry engaged in conversation for some minutes, and the Emperor recognizing Mrs. Grant (wife of the President of the United States) and Col. Fred. Grant, who were seated near by, turned and conversed with them. Mrs. Grant occupied a seat near the middle of the central stand. On her right was seated the Empress of Brazil, and on her left the wife of Senor Borges, the Brazilian Minister. Immediately in the rear of these were

seated Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Marshall Jewell, Mrs. Alonzo Taft (wife of the Secretary of War), Mrs. Simpson (wife of Bishop Simpson), and Mrs. John Bigelow, of New York. On Mrs. Grant's left, and immediately in the rear of the Emperor of Brazil, were seated Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Women's Centennial Committees; Mrs. Governor Beveridge, of Illinois; Mr. Joseph B. Hawley and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, wife and daughter. Further in the rear and to the right of this group were Sir Edward Thornton, Minister from Great Britain; Lady Thornton and her two daughters. On the right of the Empress of Brazil was seated the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator from New York.

Arrival of Distinguished Guests.

About twenty minutes before 11, Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Lieutenant General of the United States Army, appeared accompanied by his brother Col. Michael Sheridan. General Sheridan was recognized at once by the assemblage and was loudly cheered. He was followed by Gen. W. T. Sherman, General of the Army, accompanied by his staff. Gen. Sherman was also received with loud cheering. Both Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan were in full uniform.

On reaching the platform, General Sheridan was introduced to the Emperor, who received him with marked cordiality, and engaged him for some moments in conversation.

Shortly before the arrival of Gen. Sheridan a detachment of guards was sent to the front and opened a passage way through the mass of people congregated on the avenue connecting the two buildings and obstructing the passage from the Main Building to the platform. The throng was forced back by stretching two lines of rope and stationing policemen along each side. In the effort to crowd the people into a smaller space one man was seriously injured, and was carried away by the guards.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps from Washington did not reach the stand in regular order, but arrived in detachments.

The United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, officers of the Army and Navy, entered in the same desultory manner. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the army and navy officers were all in uniform, and made a very brilliant and striking appearance. Some of the costumes of the Foreign Ambassadors—for instances those of the representatives of Turkey, Egypt and China—greatly added to the varied and picturesque appearance of the scene.

Among the guests seated on the platform were the following :

The President and Cabinet.

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, and family.

Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Acting Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of the State, and lady.

Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and lady.

Hon. Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, and lady.

Hon. George W. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and lady.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, and lady.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, and lady.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney General, and lady.

John L. Cadwalader, First Assistant Secretary of State, and lady.

The Supreme Court.

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice; Associate Justices, Hon. Nathan Clifford, Hon. Noah H. Swayne, Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Hon. David Davis, Hon. Stephen J. Field, Hon. William Strong, Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Hon. Ward Hunt.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Count Ladislas Hovos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary.

Chevalier Ernest Von Travers, Secretary of Legation of Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Nicholas Shishkin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia.

Baron Albert Blanc, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy.

Count Litta, Secretary of Legation of Italy.

Señor Don Emilio Benard, Minister Resident of Nicaragua.

Mr. De Pestel, Minister Resident of the Netherlands.

Mr. J. H. De Hegermann-Lindencrone, Minister Resident of Denmark.

Señor Don Manuel M. Perrator, Minister Resident of Costa Rica.

Mr. A. Grip, Chargé d' Affaires of Sweden and Norway.

Mr. M. De Björnstjerna, Secretary of Legation of Sweden and Norway.

Mr. C. D. Bildt, attaché of the Legation of Sweden and Norway.

M. Maurice Delfosse, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium.

Mr. Amédée Vanden Nest, First Secretary of Legation of Belgium.

Baron du Jardin, First Secretary of Legation of Belgium.

Gregoire Aristarchi Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Turkey.

Baltazzi Effendi, Secretary of Legation of Turkey.

Rustem Effendi, Second Secretary of Legation of Turkey.

Señor Don Vincente Dardon, Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador.

M. A. Bartholdi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

Count de la Rochefoucauld, Secretary of Legation of France.

Count de Pourtales, Third Secretary of Legation of France.

Señor Don Juan B. Della Costa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela.

Señor Don Felipe Zapata, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia.

Señor Don F. Agudelo, Secretary of Legation of the United States of Colombia.

Señor Don Antonio Mantilla De Los Rios, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, and lady.

Señor Don José De Soto, Second Secretary of Legation of Spain.

Don Lois Polo De Bernabé, Third Secretary of Legation of Spain.

Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal.

Jushie Yoshida Kivonari, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and Mrs. Yoshida Tei.

Mr. Yoshida Djiro, Secretary of Legation of Japan.

Mr. Asada Yassenovi, attaché of the Legation of Japan.

Mr. Hangiro Assino, attaché of the Legation of Japan.

Mr. Seinoske Tashiro, attaché of the Legation of Japan.

Señor Don Adolfo Ibanez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili, and daughter.

Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. Br. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and lady.

Hon. Francis R. Plunkett, Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.

Capt. Wm. Gore Jones, R. N., naval attaché of the Legation of Great Britain.

Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, Second Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.

Frank C. Lascelles, Second Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.

Francis C. E. Denys, Third Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.

Charles Fox Frederick Adam, Esq., Fourth Secretary of Legation of Great Britain.

Señor Don Manuel Rafael Garcia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic.

Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, and Señora Laura D. Mariscal.

Mr. Elisha H. Allen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii.

Mr. Kurd Von Schröder, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.

Baron Max Von Thielmann, Secretary of Legation of the German Empire.

Mr. P. W. Büddecke, Chancellor of Legation of the German Empire.

Councillor A. P. De Carvalho Borges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, and lady.

Senhor Benjamin Franklin Torreão De Barros, Secretary of Legation, of Brazil.

Señor Don Vincente Dardon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

Mr. Stephen Preston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti.

Legislative Bodies and Officials.

The Senate of the United States.

The House of Representatives of the United States.

The Governors of the States and their staffs.

The Governor, State Officers, Supreme Court, and Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Mayor, City Councils and City Departments of Philadelphia.
Foreign Commissioners.

United States Centennial Commission.

Alabama.—Richard M. Nelson, Selma.

Arizona.—Richard C. McCormick, Washington, D. C.; Alternate, John Wasson, Tucson.

Arkansas.—Alternate, George E. Dodge, Little Rock.

California.—J. Dunbar Creigh, San Francisco.

Colorado.—J. Marshall Paul, Fair Play; Alternate, N. C. Meeker, Greeley.

Connecticut.—Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford; Alternate, Wm. P. Blake, New Haven.

Dakota.—John A. Burbank, Springfield; Alternate, Solomon L. Spink, Yankton.

Delaware.—John K. Kane; Alternate, J. H. Rodney, New Castle.

District of Columbia.—James E. Dexter, Washington.

Florida.—D. Osborn; Alternate, J. T. Bernard, Tallahassee.

Georgia.—Alternate, Richard Peters, Jr., Atlanta.

Idaho.—Thomas Donaldson, Boise City.

Illinois.—Frederick L. Matthews, Carlinville.

Indiana.—John L. Campbell, Crawfordsville; Alternate, Franklin C. Johnson, New Albany.

Iowa.—Robert Lowry, Davenport.

Kansas.—Alternate, George A. Crawford, Fort Scott.

- Kentucky*.—Robert Mallory, La Grange.
Louisiana.—John Lynch, New Orleans; Alternate, Edward Pennington, Philadelphia.
Maine.—Joshua Nye, Augusta; Alternate, Charles H. Haskell, Bangor.
Maryland.—John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.—George B. Loring, Salem; Alternate, Wm. B. Spooner, Boston.
Michigan.—Alternate, Claudius B. Grant, Houghton.
Minnesota.—J. Fletcher Williams, St. Paul.
Mississippi.—O. C. French, Jackson.
Missouri.—John McNeil, St. Louis.
Montana.—Joseph P. Woolman, Helena.
Nebraska.—Henry S. Moody, Omaha; Alternate, R. W. Furnas, Brownsville.
Nevada.—Alternate, James W. Haines, Genoa.
New Jersey.—Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City; Alternate, John G. Stevens, Trenton.
New Mexico.—Eldridge W. Little, Santa Fé; Alternate, Stephen B. Elkins, Washington, D. C.
New York.—N. M. Beckwith, New York city; Alternate, C. P. Kimball, New York city.
North Carolina.—Saml. F. Phillips, Washington, D. C.; Alternate, Jonathan W. Albertson, Hertford.
Ohio.—Alfred T. Goshorn, Cincinnati; Alternate, Wilson W. Griffith, Toledo.
Oregon.—Alternate, Andrew J. Dufur, Portland.
Pennsylvania.—Daniel J. Morrell, Johnstown; Alternate, Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk.
Rhode Island.—George H. Corliss, Providence; Alternate, Royal C. Taft, Providence.
South Carolina.—Wm. Gurney, Charleston.
Tennessee.—Thomas H. Coldwell, Shelbyville; Alternate, William F. Prosser, Nashville.
Texas.—William H. Parsons, New York; Alternate, John C. Chew, New York.
Utah.—Alternate, William Haydon, Salt Lake City.
Vermont.—Middleton Goldsmith, Rutland.
Virginia.—F. W. M. Holliday, Richmond.
Washington Territory.—Elwood Evans, Olympia; Alternate, Alexander S. Abernethy, Cowlitz county.
West Virginia.—Alexander R. Boteler, Shepherdstown; Alternate, Andrew J. Sweeney, Wheeling.
Wisconsin.—David Atwood, Madison.
Wyoming.—Alternate, Robt. H. Lamborn, Philadelphia.

The Centennial Board of Finance.

John Welsh, Philadelphia; William Sellers, Philadelphia; John S. Barbour, Virginia; Samuel M. Felton, Philadelphia; Daniel M. Fox, Philadelphia; Thomas Cochran, Philadelphia; Clement M. Biddle, Philadelphia; N. Parker Shortridge, Philadelphia; James M. Robb, Philadelphia; Edward T. Steel, Philadelphia; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia; Henry Winsor, Philadelphia; Amos R. Little, Philadelphia; John O. James, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Dudley, New Jersey; A. S. Hewitt, New York; William L. Strong, New York; John Gorham, Rhode Island; William Bigler, Pennsylvania.

Women's Centennial Executive Committee.

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. P. Bouigny, District of Columbia; Mrs. Bion Bradbury, Maine; Mrs. James T. Fields, Massachusetts; Mrs. W. L. Dayton, New Jersey; Mrs. Edward F. Noyes, Ohio; Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Rhode Island; Mrs. C. J. Faulkner, West Virginia; Miss Elizabeth S. Stevens, New Hampshire; Mrs. Gen. G. W. Cullum, New York; Mrs. Governor Beveridge, Illinois.

Naval Officers.

Admiral Porter, Vice Admiral Rowan, Rear Admiral Davis, Rear Admiral Jenkins, Rear Admiral Scott, Rear Admiral Mulany, Commodore Ammon, Commodore Wyman, Commodore Stevens, Commodore Crosby, Commander Lull, Commander Cromwell, Commander White, Lieutenant Commander Pearson, Lieutenant Thomas, Medical Director Wilson, Paymaster Ames, Passed Assistant Surgeon Green, Lieutenant Paul, Professor Nourse, Professor Harkness, Surgeon Nelson, Lieutenant R. P. Rodgers.

Officers of the Army.

Gen. Sherman and Staff; Gen. Sheridan and Staff; General McDowell and Staff; General Hancock and Staff; General A. Meyer, O. P., and Staff; General L. H. Pelouze; Lieutenant F. V. Greene, Engineers; Capt. Gregory, Engineers; Lieut. Metcalfe, Executive Officer Government Exhibits; Lieut. Whipple, Ordnance; Gen. Van Vliett, Gen. Dana, Capt. Rockwell; Quartermaster Department: Col. S. G. Lyford, Ordnance Corps, chairman of the Board on behalf U. S. Executive Departments; Col. Crispin, Ordnance; Col. Conrad, Infantry; Col. Hart, Cavalry; Major McKee, Ordnance; Lieut. T. J. Haines, Commissary; Lieut. George M. Wheeler (the Explorer), Engineers; Gen. Thos. A. Ruger, Superintendent West Point Military Academy; Gen. Meigs, Q. M. G., U. S. A.; General Park, Engineers.

ENTRANCE OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

At ten minutes before eleven o'clock the First Troop, Philadel-

phia City Cavalry, marched upon the platform from the front entrance to Memorial Hall, and cleared a passage way from the Hall to the front of the central stand, where seats were reserved for the Presidential party. They then formed in line on either side of the avenue, and presented arms. President Grant, leaning on the arm of General Joseph R. Hawley, passed out from Memorial Hall and down the line to the front of the platform. He was followed by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, leaning on the arm of Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance. Then came Hon. John F. Hartranft, with General Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General of the Exhibition; Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General; Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Alonzo Taft, Secretary of War, and Mr. George W. Childs. When the President appeared the orchestra, at a signal from General Hawley, struck up "Hail to the Chief." The party took seats on the platform, in full view of the immense assemblage.

The effect of the music up to this time had not been what was anticipated. The orchestra of 150 pieces being composed largely of strings, did not produce that volume of sound necessary for an outdoor concert, and the delicate shading of stringed instruments would have been more appropriate in a concert room. At the President's stand, and for a long distance in front of it towards the orchestra, no sound was heard, except that produced by the brass instruments. In the piano passages no sound whatever could be heard. This was in some degree owing to the noise made by the multitude, who, not hearing plainly, paid little attention to the music and became noisy.

At 10.55, the Centennial Inauguration March, composed expressly for this occasion by Richard Wagner, was begun by the orchestra. The first few bars being played *forte*, and the people being expectant, the music was heard by a large portion of the multitude, who remained quiet to the close. It was favorably received, and the general expression was, that the composition was worthy the occasion, and would add to the reputation of the distinguished composer. It was loudly applauded, and the cheers continued for some moments.

President Hawley then introduced Right Rev. Bishop Simpson, who invoked the blessing of God in the following language :

PRAYER BY THE RT. REV. BISHOP SIMPSON.

Almighty and everlasting God, our Heavenly Father. Heaven is thy throne and earth is thy footstool. Before thy majesty and holiness the angels veil their faces, and the spirits of the just made perfect bow in humble adoration. Thou art the creator of all things, the preserver of all that exist, whether they be thrones or

dominions or principalities or powers. The minute and the vast, atoms and worlds, alike attest the ubiquity of thy presence and the omnipotence of thy sway.

Thou alone art the sovereign ruler of nations. Thou raisest up one and castest down another, and thou givest the kingdoms of the world to whomsoever thou wilt. The past, with all its records, is the unfolding of thy counsels and the realization of thy grand designs. We hail thee as our rightful ruler, the king eternal, immortal and invisible, the only true God, blessed forever more.

We come on this glad day, O thou God of our fathers, into these courts with thanksgiving, and into these gates with praise. We bless thee for thy wonderful goodness in the past, for the land which thou gavest to our fathers, a land veiled from the ages, from the ancient world, but revealed in the fulness of time to thy chosen people, whom thou didst lead by thine own right hand through the billows of the deep—a land of vast extent, of towering mountains and broad plains, of unnumbered products and of untold treasures.

We thank Thee for the fathers of our country, men of mind and of might, who endured privations and sacrifices, who braved multiplied dangers rather than defile their consciences or be untrue to their God, men who laid on the broad foundations of truth and justice the grand structure of civil freedom.

We praise Thee for the closing century, for the founders of the Republic, for the immortal Washington and his grand associates; for the wisdom with which they planned, and the firmness and heroism, which, under Thy blessing, led them to triumphant success. Thou wast their shield in hours of danger, their pillar of cloud by day, and their pillar of fire by night. May we, their sons, walk in their footsteps and imitate their virtues.

We thank Thee for social and national prosperity and progress, for valuable discoveries and multiplied inventions, for labor-saving machinery relieving the toiling masses, for schools, free as the morning light for the millions of the rising generation, for books and periodicals scattered like leaves of autumn over the land, for art and science, for freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, for a church unfettered by the trammels of State.

Bless, we pray Thee, the President of the United States and his constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governors of our several Commonwealths, the officers of the army and the navy, and all who are in official position throughout our land. Guide them, we pray Thee, with counsels of wisdom, and may they ever rule in righteousness. We ask Thy blessing to rest upon the President and members of the Centennial Commission, and upon those associated with them in the various departments, who have labored

long and earnestly, amidst anxieties and difficulties, for the success of this enterprise.

May Thy special blessing, O Thou God of all the nations of the earth, rest upon our national guests, our visitors from distant lands. We welcome them to our shores, and we rejoice in their presence among us, whether they represent thrones, or culture, or research, or whether they come to exhibit the triumphs of genius and art, in the development of industry and in the progress of civilization. Preserve Thou them, we beseech Thee, in health and safety, and in due time may they be welcomed by loved ones again to their own, their native lands.

Let Thy blessing rest richly on this Centennial Celebration. May the lives and health of all interested be precious in Thy sight. Preside in its assemblage. Grant that this association in effort may bind more closely together every part of our great Republic, so that our Union may be perpetual and indissoluble. Let its influence draw the nations of earth into a happier unity. Hereafter we pray Thee, may all disputed questions be settled by arbitration, and not by the sword, and may wars forever cease among the sons of men.

May the new century be better than the past. More radiant with the light of true philosophy, warmer with the emanations of a world-wide sympathy. May capital, genius and labor be freed from all antagonism by the establishment and application of such principles of justice and equity as shall reconcile diversified interests and bind in imperishable bands all parts of society.

We pray Thy benediction, especially on the women of America, who for the first time in the history of our race, take so conspicuous a place in a national celebration. May the light of their intelligence, purity and enterprise shed its beams afar, until in distant lands, their sisters may realize the beauty and glory of Christian freedom and elevation. We beseech Thee, Almighty Father, that our beloved Republic may be strengthened in every element of true greatness, until her mission is accomplished by presenting to the world an illustration of the happiness of a free people, with a free church, in a free State, under laws of their own enactment, and under rulers of their own selection, acknowledging supreme allegiance only to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. And as Thou didst give to one of its illustrious sons first to draw experimentally the electric spark from heaven, which has since girdled the globe in its celestial whispers of "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men," so to the latest time may the mission of America, under divine inspiration, be one of affection, brotherhood and love for all our race. And may the coming centuries be filled with the glory of our Christian civilization.

And unto Thee, our Father, through Him whose life is the light of men, will we ascribe glory and praise, now and forever. Amen.

At the conclusion of the prayer at 11.20 o'clock, the hymn, written by John Greenleaf Whittier, music by John K. Paine, was sung. The chorus singers, 800 in number, rose at the signal of Theodore Thomas, musical director, and commenced the hymn. The effect was startling; the full rich tones filled the whole space with melody, and before the first line was finished the people had broken out into applause, cheering and clapping their hands.

The interruption was but momentary, however, and they restrained their impulse until the close of the first stanza, when the cheering was renewed and continued until the commencement of the next one. Each stanza was applauded to the close, when the applause was renewed and continued with great warmth.

WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.

Our fathers' God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee!
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalry of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee, while withal we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold.

O ! make Thou us, through centuries long
 In peace secure, in justice strong ;
 Around our gift of freedom draw
 The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
 And, cast in some diviner mould,
 Let the new cycle shame the old !

Mr. John Welsh, the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, then made the presentation of the buildings. His appearance was greeted with hearty cheers of recognition by the people, who recognized the importance of the work accomplished by the Board of which he is the honored President. The presentation was made in the following language :

MR. WELSH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the United States Centennial Commission : In the presence of the Government of the United States, and of the several distinguished bodies by whom we are surrounded, and in behalf of the Centennial Board of Finance, I greet you.

In readiness at the appointed time, I have the honor to announce to you that, under your supervision, and in accordance with the plans fixed and established by you, we have erected the buildings belonging to us, and have made all the arrangements devolving on us necessary for the opening of the "International Exhibition." We hereby now formally appropriate them for their intended occupation ; and we hold ourselves ready to make all further arrangements that may be needed for carrying into full and complete effect all the requirements of the acts of Congress relating to the Exhibition.

For a like purpose, we also appropriate the buildings belonging to the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, erected by us at their bidding, to wit: Memorial Hall, Machinery Hall and Horticultural Hall. These and other substantial offerings stand as the evidence of their patriotic co-operation. To the United States of America, through Congress, we are indebted for the aid which crowned our success.

In addition to those to which I have just referred, there are other beautiful and convenient edifices, which have been erected by the representatives of foreign nations, by State authority and by individuals, which are also devoted to the purposes of the Exhibition.

Ladies and Gentlemen : If in the past we have met with disappointments, difficulties and trials, they have been overcome by a consciousness that no sacrifice can be too great which is made to honor the memories of those who brought our nation into being. This commemoration of the events of 1776 excites our present

gratitude. The assemblage here to-day of so many foreign representatives uniting with us in this reverential tribute is our reward.

We congratulate you on the occurrence of this day. Many of the nations have gathered here in peaceful competition. Each may profit by the association. This exhibition is but a school; the more thoroughly its lessons are learned the greater will be the gain, and, when it shall have been closed, if by that study the nations engaged in it shall have learned respect for each other, then it may be hoped that veneration for Him who rules on high will become universal, and the angels' song once more be heard—

“Glory to God in the highest,

And on earth peace, good will towards men.”

At the conclusion of his remarks, President Hawley arose and said, “The President of the United States Centennial Commission accepts the trust from the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, and expresses the obligations of the Commission for the great services rendered by the Board of Finance.”

THE CANTATA.

Then, at 11.35 o'clock, the singers arose and sang a Cantata composed for the occasion, the words by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut. In this the chorus, orchestra, and the great organ joined. The latter is situated just at the rear of the singers, within the Main Building, the windows being opened to let out the sound.

CANTATA.

From this hundred-terraced height
Sight more large with nobler light
Ranges down yon towering years:
Humbler smiles and lordlier tears
Shine and fall, shine and fall,
While old voices rise and call
Yonder where the to-and-fro
Weltering of my Long-Ago
Moves about the moveless base
Far below my resting-place.

Mayflower, Mayflower, slowly hither flying,
Trembling Westward o'er yon balking sea,
Hearts within Farewell, dear England, sighing,
Winds without, But dear in vain replying,
Gray-lipp'd waves about thee shouted, crying—
No! It shall not be!

Jamestown, out of thee—
Plymouth, thee—thee, Albany—

Winter cries, Ye freeze : away !
 Fever cries, Ye burn : away !
 Hunger cries, Ye starve : away !
 Vengeance cries, Your graves shall stay !

Then old Shapes and Masks of Things,
 Framed like Faiths or clothed like Kings—
 Ghost of Goods once fleshed and fair,
 Grown foul Bads in alien air—
 War, and his most noisy lords,
 Tongued with lithe and poisoned swords—

Error, Terror, Rage and Crime,
 All in a windy night of time
 Cried to me from land and sea,
 No ! Thou shalt not be !

Hark !

Huguenots whispering yea in the dark,
 Puritans answering yea in the dark !
 Yea, like an arrow shot true to his mark,
 Darts through the tyrannous heart of denial.
 Patience and Labor and solemn-souled Trial,
 Foiled, still beginning,
 Soiled, but not sinning,
 Toil through the stertorous death of the Night,
 Toil, when wild brother-wars new dark the light,
 Toil, and forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

Now Praise to God's oft-granted grace,
 Now Praise to Man's undaunted face,
 Despite the land, despite the sea,
 I was : I am : and I shall be—
 How long, Good Angel, O how long ?
 Sing me from Heaven a man's own song !

“Long as thine Art shall love true love,
 Long as thy Science truth shall know,
 Long as thine Eagle harms no Dove,
 Long as thy Law by law shall grow,
 Long as thy God is God above,
 Thy brother every man below,
 So long, dear Land of all my love,
 Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow !”

O Music, from this height of time my World unfold :
 In thy large signals all men's hearts Man's Heart behold :
 Mid-heaven unroll thy chords as friendly flags unfurled,
 And wave the world's best lover's welcome to the world.

This production was received with great favor by the people ; some of the piano passages were not heard, and when long the audience became restless and noisy, but their attention was at once arrested when the sound again caught the ear. Some particularly fine passages were applauded.

The multitude became at once quiet when Myron H. Whitney, of Boston, the celebrated basso, took his position in front of Mr. Thomas, preparatory to singing the bass solo. There was the greatest curiosity to see whether a single voice, and that of the greatest volume, could be heard under the circumstances. When Mr. Whitney commenced his part, however, it was recognized at once that he was the man for the occasion. Every note was distinctly heard, even to the lowest with which the solo terminated, and which called forth such a burst of applause as probably the performer had never heard before. The chorus was resumed, but the people were not satisfied, and the applause was continued until after bowing his acknowledgments again and again, he consented to repeat the part. This he did equally as well as at first, and the performance was greeted as before.

General Joseph R. Hawley, the President of the Commission, then made the Presentation of the Exhibition to the President of the United States. As he arose he was received with cheers. The presentation was made in the following language :

THE PRESENTATION BY GEN. HAWLEY.

Mr. President :—Five years ago the President of the United States declared it fitting that “the completion of the first century of our national existence should be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind,” and ordered that an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures should be held, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six. To put into effect the several laws relating to the Exhibition, the United States Centennial Commission was constituted, composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by their respective Governors, and appointed by the President. The Congress also created our auxiliary and associate corporation, the Centennial Board of Finance, whose unexpectedly heavy burdens have been nobly borne. A remarkable and prolonged disturbance of the finances and industries of the country has greatly magnified the task ; but we hope for a favorable judgment of the degree of success attained. July 4, 1873, this ground was dedicated to its present uses. Twenty-one months ago this Memorial Hall was begun. All the other one hundred and eighty buildings within the enclosure have been erected within twelve months. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the Commission itself are finished. The demands of applicants

exceeded the space, and strenuous and continuous efforts have been made to get every exhibit ready in time.

By general consent the Exhibition is appropriately held in the City of Brotherly Love. Yonder, almost within your view, stands the venerated edifice wherein occurred the event this work is designed to commemorate, and the hall in which the first Continental Congress assembled. Within the present limits of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of that era, where Washington and his associates received generous hospitality and able counsel. You have observed the surpassing beauty of the situation placed at our disposal. In harmony with all this fitness is the liberal support given the enterprise by the State, the city, and the people individually.

In the name of the United States you extended a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and to participate in this Exhibition. You know the very acceptable terms in which they responded, from even the most distant regions. Their commissioners are here, and you will soon see with what energy and brilliancy they have entered upon this friendly competition in the arts of peace.

It has been the fervent hope of the Commission that, during this festival year, the people from all States and sections, of all creeds and churches, all parties and classes, burying all resentments, would come up together to this birthplace of our liberties to study the evidence of our resources; to measure the progress of an hundred years; and to examine to our profit the wonderful products of other lands, but especially to join hands in perfect fraternity and promise the God of our fathers that the new century shall surpass the old in the true glories of civilization. And furthermore, that from the association here of welcome visitors from all nations, there may result not alone great benefits to invention, manufactures, agriculture, trade and commerce, but also stronger international friendships and more lasting peace.

Thus reporting to you, Mr. President, under the laws of the government and the usage of similar occasions in the name of the United States Centennial Commission I present to your view the International Exhibition of 1876.

All eyes were now turned to the President, as he arose to reply. When recognized he was applauded for some moments, and then expressed himself as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

My Fellow Countrymen: It has been thought appropriate, upon this Centennial occasion, to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts, and in literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and of commerce.

That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellences and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow members of this great family of nations, the enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded; for so doing we render them our hearty thanks.

The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the Managers of the Exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities.

One hundred years ago our country was new and but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend our means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc., etc. Most of our schools, churches, libraries and asylums have been established within an hundred years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity, which could not be pretermitted, we yet have done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine and theology; in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. Whilst proud of what we have done we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found.

And now, fellow-citizens, I hope a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited to you will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy commissioners to secure a brilliant success to this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors—to whom we extend a hearty welcome—both profitable and pleasant to them.

I declare the International Exhibition now open.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, which was at exactly 12 o'clock, at a given signal the American flag was run up on the staff at the highest peak of the Main Exhibition Building.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, which was accompanied by a salute of artillery of 100 guns on George's Hill, the assemblage commenced to disperse, some towards one building and some to another, according as they wished to obtain a more favorable position to see the dignitaries on some portion of the route traveled

by the procession, or, despairing of that, to witness the displays in the various buildings. It took a long time, nearly an hour, before the large platform in front of Memorial Hall was emptied and the space between it and the Main Building was sufficiently cleared to obtain an unobstructed passage.

THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE BUILDINGS.

The ceremonies being concluded amid the plaudits of the multitude, the line of march was taken up for the Main Exposition Building. Chief Marshal Dixey called off the order of the procession as follows :

President Grant, the Empress of Brazil, and Mr. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General.

The Emperor of Brazil and Mrs. President Grant.

The Brazilian Minister, Senor Borges, and wife.

Col. Fred. D. Grant and Mrs. Waite.

Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite.

Hon. T. W. Ferry, The President of the Senate.

Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission.

John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission.

John L. Campbell, Secretary of the Commission.

Frederick Fraley, Secretary of the Board of Finance.

The Cabinet.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The Foreign Commissioners of the Exhibition.

The United States Centennial Commission.

Chiefs of Bureaus of Administration.

The Centennial Board of Finance.

Henry Pettit and Joseph M. Wilson, Engineer and Architects of Main Building and Machinery Hall.

H. J. Schwarzmamm, Architect of Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall.

James H. Windrim, Architect of Agricultural Hall and the United States Government Building.

Richard J. Dobbins, Contractor of Main Building and Memorial Hall.

Philip Quigley, Contractor, Machinery Hall and Agricultural Hall.

Aaron Doane, Contractor, Government Building.

The Board of the United States Executive Department.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee.

The Fairmount Park Commission.

The Governors of the States and Territories.

The Senate of the United States.
 The House of Representatives.
 The General of the Army and Staff.
 The Admiral of the Navy and Staff.
 The Lieutenant-General of the Army and Staff.
 The Vice-Admiral of the Navy and Staff.
 The General Officers of the Army and Staffs.
 The Rear-Admirals and Commodores of the Navy and Staffs.
 Officers of the Army and Navy.
 Military and Naval Officers of Foreign Governments.
 Consuls-General and Consuls of Foreign Governments.
 Judges of the United States Courts, and
 Officers of the United States Executive Bureaus.
 Officers of the United States Coast Survey.
 Officers of the Naval Observatory
 Officers of the Smithsonian Institution.
 The Board of Judges of Awards of the Exhibition.
 The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
 The Legislature of Pennsylvania.
 The Judiciary of Pennsylvania.
 The Board of State Supervisors of Pennsylvania.
 The State Board of Pennsylvania.
 The Mayor of Philadelphia.
 The Mayors of Cities.
 The Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia.
 The State Centennial Boards.
 The Women's Centennial Committees.
 The Advisory and Co-operating Committees and Boards of the
 Commission.
 International Regatta Committees, and Committee of the National
 Rifle Association.
 Officers of the City Department of Philadelphia.

At the head of the line were Colonel H. D. B. Clay, commanding the Centennial Guard, and his Adjutant, Captain Hoyt, who, with a detail of men, kept the passage way clear. The Presidential party was flanked on both sides by a platoon of City Troopers, who also did duty along the line of the procession. The cortege entered the Main Exposition Building at the north entrance—the President and Gov. Hartranft receiving the enthusiastic applause of the multitude as they passed through the open space between the platform and the entrance door. Passing along the centre transept of the building, the party soon reached the nave, stopping as they did so, at the headquarters of the French Commission, where the Delegate and Resident Commissioner, were presented by Director General Goshorn to President Grant.

Following the northern and easterly direction the departments

of Switzerland and Belgium were next reached, and the same ceremonies were gone through with.

The beautiful building erected for the Brazilian exhibit was next arrived at, and here the party stopped for a few minutes. The Emperor Dom Pedro, and his Empress was saluted by the Commissioners in charge, who came forward and kissed the hands of both imperial personages. The Empress stepped inside of the doorway for a moment and chatted with the Emperor with reference to the display made.

At the Department of the Netherlands, to the east of that of Brazil, the usual introductions were gone through with, the soldiers drawn up in line in front of it saluting the President as he passed.

The Department of Mexico was next passed, and its Commissioners presented to the President.

At this point the procession left the nave, and taking the next to easternmost cross avenue went on to the south avenue. Here it passed through the greater portion of the United States exhibit. Arriving at the centre transept it passed along it to the nave, leaving to the left the German headquarters, where the officers of the commission, who were in waiting, were presented to the President. Next the Austrian department was inspected and then the procession made a detour to the north, taking in the exhibits of the English colonies, Canada, India, Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand, the commissioners from each of which were in front of their respective departments as the party passed by.

Returning to the nave, the English Department was reached, and here the President passed some minutes in conversation with Col. Sanford and Prof. Archer, the English Commissioners. Norway and Sweden were the next departments passed on the right hand side of the line, whilst to the left the departments of Austria and Russia were brought to the President's notice. In front of the department of Spain, and on the same side of the nave, the entire Spanish Commission stood in a body with the Spanish Engineers drawn up in line behind them. There a short stop was made, the President engaging in conversation with several of the Commissioners. Denmark was next passed, and then the procession came to a halt in front of the departments of Turkey and Egypt.

Here another detour was made, and the departments of the Sandwich Islands, Portugal and Tunis, situated in the extreme southwestern end of the building, were visited, and their Commissioners presented to the President. Retracing its steps to the nave, the procession passed the departments of Japan, China, Peru, Chili and the Argentine Republic, on the left hand, and the Italian exhibit on the right hand, leaving the building by the western main entrance. When the Main building was first reached, the great organ at the far end began playing, "Hail to the Chief," and the people who had obtained access to the edifice were loud in their

greetings of the Nation's Executive. As one by one the several foreign departments were passed and the Commissioners in charge presented to the President, these latter fell into line in the rear of the Diplomatic Corps, their handsome court costumes or picturesque national attire giving additional brilliancy to the suite following in the wake of the President.

The crowd inside was somewhat difficult to restrain, and it was with no little trouble that the passage way for the President's party was kept clear. When the nave was reached for the last time the City Troop took the lead of the procession, and by their arduous efforts succeeded in clearing a way from the western doorway over to Machinery Hall. In the open plaza a vast multitude had assembled, and was with difficulty restrained by the militia who had been there stationed. At this point the President and a portion of the procession reviewed the military forces and inspected the Bartholdi Fountain. They were then joined by the balance of the party, and proceeded to Machinery Hall.

Entering the main eastern door of Machinery Hall amid the chiming of bells and the plaudits of the people, the procession moved slowly, without stopping, up the main aisle and halted at the large Corliss engine. President Grant and wife, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, Col. Fred. Grant, Gen. Hawley, Director General Goshorn and John Welsh, Esq., then advanced and ascended to the platform surrounding the engine. All being in readiness, President Grant and the Emperor, Dom Pedro, grasped the handles of the acting valves, and at a concerted moment turned them. There was a slight hissing of steam audible and then the huge walking beam was seen to slowly move, and gathering momentum, was soon in full play.

At the first visible movement of the powerful and ponderous machinery a cheer was given, and for a brief space the eyes of all were fastened upon the engine. They had enjoyed the scene but a little while when Gen. Hawley announced that the reception by the President, in the judges' hall, would be omitted. After leaving the great engine the procession moved straight down the main avenue in a westerly direction, passing on its way the several foreign departments. Meanwhile all the machinery in the vast building had begun running, and the din and clatter of the hundreds of machines united with the music of the bands without, and the ringing of the chimes within, made it a confusion of sounds long to be remembered. When the western entrance of the building was reached the procession passed out, and the President, Secretary Fish, Mrs. Grant, Colonel Fred. Grant and Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft got into carriages, and were driven to the residence of Mr. Childs, whose guests they were.

The procession then broke up, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite going up toward the lake and visiting the building in

that vicinity and the rest of the distinguished guests and visitors going their several ways.

As announced by General Hawley in Machinery Hall, the reception by President Grant in Judges' Hall did not come off, and the hundreds of persons who had gone thither for the purpose of meeting the Nation's Executive were much disappointed at the change in the programme.

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS.

An approximate idea only of the number of visitors could be reached, owing to the fact that the counting up of admissions had not been completed. The numbers most generally agreed upon, however, were from 250,000 to 300,000. Inquiry at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Reading Railroad ticket offices failed to elicit even an approximate statement as to the number of passengers to the grounds over these lines, because of the fact that the railway officials had been unable themselves to ascertain how many trains had come in.

It was ascertained, however, that the travel over these lines was very great. Excursion trains were run from various portions of the country, and there was a large number of visitors from distant sections. The horse-railway accommodations proved to be entirely inadequate for the occasion. A large number of persons were forced to walk out to the grounds and a still larger number were forced to walk in even after dark. The local trains of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads were similarly overloaded.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Col. Clay, Chief of the Centennial Police, reports only six arrests, and those of suspected pickpockets against whom there was no definite proof. One pickpocket was arrested outside the grounds, but the parties could not be induced to appear against him. Within two weeks it is expected that a committing magistrate will hold his court on the grounds and give witnesses an opportunity to testify against thieves without unnecessary delay.

Several persons, men and women, were overcome by their exertions, or were crushed in the throng and were carried off the grounds; but it is believed no serious injury resulted. About one o'clock an alarm of fire was given, whether with or without cause is not known, but the fire apparatus was directed to the neighborhood of Horticultural Hall. A large-sized extinguisher drawn by two horses, a steamer and a hose cart started for the scene. The route was over a clay mortar road which had not been paved, and the poor horses soon found themselves hopelessly mired with the heavy apparatus. Fortunately their services were not needed.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ADOPTION
OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

JULY 4, 1876.

This day constituted the portal, through which the Government of the United States passed from the first Century of its existence into the second. It was an occasion, the appreciable recurrence of which can occur but once in the life-time of an American citizen, and forty millions of people demonstrated their realization of the fact, by the abandonment of their usual vocations, so far as circumstances would permit, and joining in the grand manifestations of patriotism and national rejoicing, that distinguished the day above all others, throughout the whole extent of our vast domain.

The occasion was, for the time being, the controlling power of the nation, and all the people yielded to its potent influence; every imaginable means of manifesting their devotion to its importance was called into requisition, and such universal, spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstrations of rejoicing and patriotic zeal this country and possibly no other ever saw.

While every borough, town and hamlet within our borders—had its celebration, and was the centre of attraction for its surrounding inhabitants, THE CENTENNIAL CITY, with its magnificent, and stupendous INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, of the products, the skill and industry of the entire civilized world, was the grand focal centre, to which gathered the teeming myriads from every point of the compass in our own country, and the thousands of admiring and astonished visitors from foreign lands.

Here the Municipal authorities, Military and Civic organizations, families and individuals, all united and vied with each other, in their endeavors to make the demonstrations commensurate with the occasion they were designed to celebrate. Indeed active preparations for a great and unusual event, were observable on the day previous to the Fourth. The city was again decorated with flags, of our own country and all others—which were displayed in greater profusion, if possible, than on the Tenth of May, the opening day of the great exhibition. Triumphal arches and platforms for observation, were erected along the route designated for the grand torch-light procession in the evening. The City Government, numerous civic organizations, various associations of tradesmen, Societies and Orders for the promotion of benevolent, social and other laudable objects, and the citizens generally, had been for weeks preparing for this demonstration, which for vastness of extent and brilliancy of display was never before equalled in this city, nor probably in any other. As well as a valedictory recognition of the out-going century, with its vast achievements, its manifold and inestimable blessings conferred upon mankind, it was also an introductory greeting to the in-coming one, and the inaugura-

tion of such salutatory ceremonies and proceedings, of the ensuing day, as should render it memorable throughout the century, the ingress of which they were designed to honor.

The whole atmosphere of the country seemed to be vital with the spirit of celebrations from the very inception of the year. Every important event that transpired during the year 1776 was remembered and honored with a centennial celebration of the day of its occurrence. These local celebrations were the subject of observation and remark, long before the great swelling heart of the nation began to pulsate with the recent emotions that found vent in the patriotic demonstrations that signalized the Fourth of July, 1876.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER, ISSUED TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1876, SPEAKS OF THIS DEMONSTRATION AS FOLLOWS:—*The Close of the Century—Scenes in the City—The Illuminations and Decorations—The Great Torchlight Demonstration—The Scene at Independence Hall and Square—Ring in the New Century.* For the last few days the incoming stream of visitors to the city has been swelling hour by hour, until the capacities of the railroad and transportation companies have been severely taxed to provide accommodations for the thousands of Americans and foreigners who turn their faces towards Philadelphia to see the rising of the sun on the Second Century of American Independence, at the spot where the Republic had its birth. Within the past week the throng upon the already crowded thoroughfares in the centre of the city has steadily increased until yesterday afternoon locomotion was difficult and haste impossible.

The principal hotels were filled to their utmost capacity long before dark, and many an unfortunate late comer had trouble to find a place to lay his head. The streets were resonant with the blare of brass bands, and gay with the many colored uniforms of the visiting military from every portion of the country. In the middle of the day the procession of the Grand Army of the Republic passed through the streets, attracting much attention, and adding greatly to the general animation of the scene.

The weather was very hot, but the burning rays of the sun were tempered by a delightful breeze, which prevented the heat from becoming unendurable, and in the evening the weather for this time of the year was quite comfortable.

The display of bunting was simply wonderful. Great as was the exhibition on Washington's Birthday and on Opening Day, it was, if possible, exceeded on this occasion. In every direction the eye could turn flags by thousands met the sight, and the vista along the streets was lost in clouds of brilliantly colored bunting. Banks, offices, churches, stores, public buildings and private residences, all were gay with flags, streamers and drapery. The decoration of private residences was especially noticeable, and citizens of every class united in testifying by outward signs their patriotic fervor.

Indeed, the dwelling-houses from which one or more flags were not hung out in honor of the day were the few exceptions to the almost universal rule. Along the main retail business streets the store-keepers arranged their windows with draperies of red, white and blue, or exhibited conspicuously goods and fabrics of the national colors. Many of these displays were in exquisite taste, but the number was so great that to particularize in any case might be invidious and unjust. A feature of the general decoration, that has not been seen in Philadelphia for many years, was the erection of triumphal arches for the great civic torchlight procession of the evening to pass under.

In the evening the illumination of the city was as general as the display of bunting. All the hotels and nearly all the prominent buildings were brilliantly lighted up. Particularly was this the case along the route of the torchlight procession. The residents of North Broad street made common cause, in order to make their beautiful thoroughfare surpass, if possible, any other portion of the city in brightness. Every house was lighted up and the windows thrown wide open.

Early in the evening all the streets on the route of the procession were filled with people who stood patiently for hours waiting for the pageant. Independence Hall and Square were the principal objective points, and all the street cars running in that direction brought crowded loads and deposited them at Chestnut street. The Ledger building was decked in its holiday suit of flags from each window, and the light from two powerful calcium lanterns was thrown upon the building, making that corner one of the most brilliant neighborhoods in the city.

Over the door of Independence Hall was hung an allegorical painting of "the Century plant," representing a tree whose roots are the thirteen original States, the butt the Declaration of Independence, the trunk the Constitution, and the branches the various States; a framework of one hundred circles, representing the years of the century, surrounded the whole design, which was illuminated with a calcium light.

The statue of Franklin, in front of the Pennsylvania Library Building, was also lighted up by the rays of a calcium light from the rooms of the Philosophical Society opposite.

Around the State House the crowd kept thickening all the evening until before the procession came along the entire block on Chestnut street was a solid mass of humanity. To provide against emergencies the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department had stationed an engine, with steam up, a hose cart and truck, on Fifth street, below Chestnut. Hose connections were also made with the plugs in the square, to be ready for use at a moment's notice.

In Independence Square another immense throng of people gathered and remained all the evening. At half-past 11 o'clock a

concert was commenced by Beck's Philadelphia Band, which was posted on the platform, and performed a number of choice selections under the direction of M. F. Aledo. The hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung by a large chorus, under the leadership of Mr. William Wolsieffer. The entire throng in the square joined by invitation in the singing. The familiar tune was excellently rendered, the crowd following perfectly the tune as marked by the conductor's baton.

The piece was timed so that the last verse ended at exactly 12 o'clock, and the sound of the singing had scarcely died out when the voice of the new bell was heard ringing out the old and ringing in the new. Simultaneously with the first stroke of the bell, there was a perfect *feu de joie* of pistols, crackers, Roman candles and colored fires, and a tremendous shouting almost drowned the sound of the bell. Thirteen peals were rung, after which the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was sung.

On the Chestnut street front a similar scene of excitement was witnessed at the stroke of midnight, the crowd shouting themselves hoarse with cheers.

Soon after twelve o'clock the procession commenced to pass the stand in front of Independence Hall, where the members of Council and their families were posted. At this point the crowd was fearful, and a lady was pushed against the wheel of one of the carriages containing the Spanish officers, and she was only saved from being run over by being lifted bodily into the carriage and carried along with the line.

The demonstrations of applause were frequent and hearty, and as the carriages bearing distinguished foreigners, or Governors of States passed by, they were greeted with hearty cheers.

The crowd stood its ground manfully until the entire long procession had passed by.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY—THE CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE NEW CENTURY
—THE MILITARY, THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, AND THE MONSTER MASS MEETING.—THE FIREWORKS IN THE PARK.—INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES IN THE STREETS.

Never in the history of the American nation has the recurrence of the Fourth of July been received with such enthusiasm and fervor as that just passed, and it is probable that it will be very many years before such another celebration will be seen in Philadelphia. Commencing with the great civic pageant of Monday evening, and ending with the display of fireworks in the Park on Tuesday night, it was one continuous jubilee. The number of strangers in the city was greater than at any of the recent great gatherings. The large cities within easy distance sent a large proportion of their population to Philadelphia during the few days immediately preceding the Fourth.

The arrivals were more generally from the surrounding country within a radius of say fifty miles, the trains arriving crowded in the morning and departing overloaded in the evening. The same torrid sun shone bright and clear, as on the previous day, but the same pleasant breeze relieved the intense heat and rendered the atmosphere bearable and even comfortable to the stroller on the shady sidewalk. Business was more generally suspended than usual on the Fourth of July and everybody made holiday. The streets were filled with people during the entire day, particularly early in the morning when the military and Catholic parades and the solemnities in Independence Square were drawing their thousands of spectators, and late in the afternoon and evening after the heat of the day was passed.

A pleasant and noticeable feature was the very small amount of drunkenness or disorder, considering the excitement and the crowded condition of the city. The venders of "ice cold lemonade, five cents a glass," and "ice water, one cent a glass," were out in force and shouted the refreshing properties of their beverages in stentorian tones into the ears of passers-by, driving a flourishing trade amongst the heated and thirsty throng.

The same gay suit of bunting that has been described in detail several times lately, decked the city, the display being greater, if possible, than upon the previous day. The horses of the street cars carried flags in their harness, and the cars of most of the roads were also ornamented with flags. Along the riverfront the shipping was all gaily ornamented with bunting, and the visiting men-of-war in the stream displayed all their flags in honor of the day.

Early in the morning the day was ushered in by the firing of guns from the war vessels and other localities, and the ringing of bells and chimes in various portions of the city. The inevitable fire cracker of course played a prominent part in the celebration, and there was the average number of accidents from the careless use of firearms. The chimes of St. Stephen's, St. Peter's and Christ Church were rung morning, noon and evening, and attracted much attention. Beck's Philadelphia Band was engaged by the city authorities, and posted on the platform in Independence Square, and gave a free concert during the entire day, except while the ceremonies were going on in the morning. The music was excellent, and gave great satisfaction to large numbers of people who congregated in the square.

Immediately after the close of the ceremonies on the platform, the Emperor, Dom Pedro, who had occupied a place among the distinguished guests, proceeded to the Ledger office, where he was received and shown through the entire establishment and introduced to the chiefs of the several departments. On leaving which he was recognized by the crowd in the street, and his carriage drove off amid a hearty hurrah.

Ceremonies in Independence Square—Reading of the Original Declaration—The Oration—The Music—The Distinguished Guests and the Great Multitude.—The exercises in Independence Square were the most completely successful of any yet held in this summer of anniversaries. The arrangements were most perfect, and were carried out so successfully that no hitch occurred from first to last.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The day was a beautiful one, and although very warm, a good breeze from the Southwest prevented much suffering. The guests were nearly all in their places at the hour of 10, set for the commencement of the exercises. Everybody was on the watch for distinguished people, civil and military, and as each was recognized they were greeted with hearty cheers, which were taken up by the people in the square, and repeated. Gen. Jos. R. Hawley was first on the ground, prepared to receive them when they should arrive. Among the first was Bayard Taylor; he was soon followed by Wm. M. Evarts, of New York; Governor Bagley, of Michigan; the Vice President of the United States, T. W. Ferry; Governor Lippitt, of the State of Rhode Island; Ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio; Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister; Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil; Bishop Stevens, Bishop Simpson, John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance; Mayor Stokley, Presidents Smith and Caven, of City Councils; Prof. Archer, of the British Centennial Commission; Governor Hartranft, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Hooker,

Benham and Merrill; Brig. Gen. Forsythe; Governor Oxtell, of New Mexico; Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; Pay Inspector Russell, U. S. Navy, and some others well known in official circles. Governor Hayes was one of the earliest recognized, and the cheers and calls for him induced him to walk back and lose himself among the audience. Generals Sherman and Sheridan came together, and their presence was immediately recognized by cheers and cries for them to appear.

By the time the platform was filled the entire square was covered with people packed as closely as possible. Many of the trees near and directly in front of the stand were filled with men who had climbed their rugged trunks, and in one instance the tree was so overloaded as to cause serious apprehensions of disaster. No accident, however, occurred.

A few minutes after ten o'clock, General Hawley requested all to be seated, and waved his handkerchief to Prof. P. S. Gilmore, under whose leadership was an orchestra of eighty pieces, and a chorus of five hundred voices selected and trained by Prof. Gilmore and Carl Sentz, especially for the occasion. The grand overture, "The Great Republic," was then played. This overture is arranged from the national air, Hail Columbia, by George F. Bristow, and as its familiar strains were recognized by the people between the two platforms, they greeted its production with enthusiastic cheers.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S ADDRESS.

General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the U. S. Centennial Commission, then took the stand and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens and Friends of all Nations:—One hundred years ago the Republic was proclaimed on this spot, and we have come together to celebrate to-day by peaceful and simple observance, our wonder, our pride and our gratitude. These presences to-day prove the good-will existing among all nations. To the strangers among us a thousand welcomes [applause] to the land we love, liberty, peace, justice, prosperity, and the blessing of God to all time. By direction of the Commission, I have the honor to announce as the presiding officer of the day, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Vice President of the United States.

The General was greeted with hearty applause both when he commenced and when he closed his remarks.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

When the audience had become sufficiently quiet, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Vice President of the United States, spoke as follows:

Citizens of our Centennial:—The regretful absence of the President of the United States casts on me the honor of presiding on this eventful occasion.

Much as I value the official distinction, I prize much more the

fact that severally we hold, and successfully we maintain, the right to the prouder title of American citizen. It ranks all others. It makes office, unmakes officers, and creates States. One hundred years ago, in yonder historical structure, heroic statesmen sat, and gravely chose between royal rule and popular sovereignty. Inspired with the spirit which animated the Roman sage who, on the midst of Mars Hill, declared that of one blood were made all nations of men, those Continental sages echoed in the midst of Independence Hall their immortal declaration that all men are created free and equal. [Loud cheers.] Appealing to the God of justice and of battle for the rectitude and firmness of their purpose, they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the abstract principle of the freedom and equality of the human race.

To-day, in this rounding hour of a century, appealing to the same God of justice and of peace, we praise Him for, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain the spirit of that declaration now made universal by the fundamental law of the land. We, the people of the United States, in this Centennial memorial pay double tribute to the Most High One of grateful acknowledgment of the fulfilled pledge of our fathers to overthrow Royalism, and the other of joyful assurance of the fulfilling pledge of their sons to uphold Republicanism.

The great Powers of the earth honor the spirit of American fidelity to the cause of human freedom by the exhibition of their wares and the presence of their titled peers, to grace and dignify the world's homage paid to the Centennial genius of American liberty.

Three millions of people grown to forty-three millions; and thirteen colonies enlarged to a nation of thirty-seven States, with the thirty-eighth, the Centennial State, forsaking eight territories, and on the threshold of the Union, abiding executive admission; these attest the forecast and the majesty of the Declaration of 1776.

It was nothing short of the utterance of the sovereignty of manhood and the worth of American citizenship.

Its force is fast supplanting the assumption of the divine right of kings, by virtue of the supreme law of the nation, that the people alone hold the sole power to rule. Nations succeed each other in following the example of this Republic, and the force of American institutions bids fair to bring about a general reversal of the source of political power.

When that period shall come, Great Britain, so magnanimous in presence of this auspicious era, will then, if not before, praise the events when American Independence was won under Washington, and when freedom and equality of races were achieved under Lincoln and Grant. [Long-continued cheering.] Now, citizens, you

will join reverently in prayer, which will be offered by the ecclesiastical successor of the first Chaplain of the Continental Congress.

PRAYER BY BISHOP STEVENS.

Right Rev. Bishop Stevens then offered the following prayer.

"O Almighty and Eternal God, we come before Thee to praise Thy glorious name, and to give Thee most humble and hearty thanks for the inestimable blessings which as a nation we this day enjoy.

"We devoutly recognize Thy Fatherly hand in the planting and nurturing of these colonies, in carrying them through the perils and trials of war; in establishing them in peace, and in permitting us to celebrate this hundredth birthday of our Independence. We thank Thee, O God, that Thou didst inspire the hearts of Thy servants to lay here the foundations of peace and liberty; to proclaim here those principles which have wrought out for us such civil and religious blessings, and to set up here a Government which Thou hast crowned by Thy blessing, and guarded by Thy hand to this day.

"Thou hast safely brought us to the beginning of another century of national life. Defend and bless us in the same, O God, with Thy mighty power. Give peace and prosperity in all our borders, unity and charity among all classes, and a true and hearty love of country to all our people. Keep far from us all things hurtful to the welfare of the nation, and give to us all things necessary for our true growth and progress.

"Bless, O Thou Mighty Ruler of the Universe, Thy servants to whom are committed the Executive, the Legislative and Judicial government of this land. Be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and true liberty may be established among us for all generations. Make us to know, therefore, on this day of our nation's festivity, and to consider in our hearts that Thou art God in Heaven above, and upon the earth beneath, and that there is no God else beside Thee.

"Enable us to keep Thy statutes and Thy judgments which Thou hast commanded, that it may go well with us and with our children; that we and they may fear Thy name and obey Thy Law, and that Thou mayest prolong the days of this nation through all coming time.

"Pour out Thy Fatherly blessing upon our whole country, upon all our lawful pursuits and industries, upon all our households and institutions of learning and benevolence, that, rejoicing in Thy smile, and strengthened by Thy might, this nation may go on

through all the years of this new century a praise and a joy of the whole earth, so that all who look upon it may be able to say, 'Truly God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved.'

"These things and whatsoever else we need for our national preservation and perpetuity, we humbly ask in the name, and through the mediation of Thy dear Son, to whom with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be ascribed all might, majesty, dominion and power, world without end. Amen."

The audience stood reverently with uncovered heads while the prayer was being made.

WELCOME TO ALL NATIONS.

At a signal the following hymn was sung by the chorus, accompanied by the orchestra. The words were written expressly for the occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the music is "Keller's Hymn."

I.

Bright on the banners of lily and rose,
Lo, the last sun of our century sets!
Wreath the black cannon that scowled on our foes.
All but her friendship the Nation forgets!
All but her friends and their welcome forgets!
These are around her: But where are her foes?
Lo, while the sun of her century sets
Peace with her garlands of lily and rose!

II.

Welcome! a shout like the war trumpet swell
Wakes the wild echoes that slumber aroused!
Welcome! it quivers from Liberty's bell;
Welcome! the walls of her temple resound!
Hark! the gray walls of her temple resound!
Fade the far voices o'er hill-side and dell;
Welcome! still whisper the echoes aroused;
Welcome! still trembles on Liberty's bell!

III.

Thrones of the Continent! Isles of the Sea!
Yours are the garlands of peace we entwine;
Welcome, once more, to the land of the free,
Shadowed alike by the palm and the pine.
Softly they murmur, the palm and the pine;
"Hushed is our strife, in the land of the free;"
Over your children their branches entwine,
Thrones of the Continents! Isles of the Sea!

At the sound of the vocal music, which was much more easily

heard than the instrumental, the multitude got quiet and listened attentively, applauding heartily at the close.

THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION.

The Vice President then introduced Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, grandson of the statesman in the Continental Congress who moved the resolution "That these Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Mr. Lee was received with applause, and Mayor Stokley advanced with the original Declaration of Independence in a frame covered with glass, and held it up before the people. The cheers which it caused, both on and off the platform, were continuous and loud. General Hawley then proposed three times three cheers, which were given with a will.

After some time the Mayor handed it to Mr. Lee, who read it deliberately. He had just reached the words "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," when the new bell tolled out the hour of eleven, and the reading was suspended until it had finished striking. At numerous points in the reading the sentiments expressed were recognized, and approved by cheers.

GREETING FROM BRAZIL.

The Vice President then announced the next item on the programme as a contribution from Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, a hymn for the first Centennial of American Independence, composed by A. Carlos Gomez, of Brazil, at the request of the Emperor, who dignifies this event by his gracious presence.

The multitude were vociferous in their calls for the Emperor, who finally took the stand and was introduced by the Vice President. Here he received a perfect ovation, and was apparently overwhelmed by the applause he created. He took his seat and the orchestra commenced. At first the instruments were but faintly heard, and the Emperor resumed his position on the stand with his ear bent to catch the music. As it progressed the audience became more quiet, and the full rich tones filled the air. The Emperor testified his appreciation by his actions, and at the conclusion of the piece the applause was so long continued that the piece was repeated.

THE NATIONAL ODE.

Mr. John Welsh then introduced the well-known poet and author, Bayard Taylor, who in a full rich voice that commanded attention, and received it, recited the following ode composed for the occasion :

THE NATIONAL ODE.

July 4, 1876.

I.—I.

Sun of the stately Day,
 Let Asia into the shadow drift,
 Let Europe bask in the ripened ray,
 And over the severing ocean lift
 A brow of broader splendor!
 Give light to the eager eyes
 Of the Land that waits to behold thee arise;
 The gladness of the morning lend her.
 With triumph of noon attend her,
 And the peace of the vesper skies!
 For lo! she cometh now
 With hope on the lip and pride on the brow,
 Stronger and dearer, and fairer,
 To smile on the love we bear her—
 To live as we dreamed her and sought her,
 Liberty's latest daughter!
 In the clefts of the rocks, in the secret places,
 We found her traces:
 On the hills, in the crash of woods that fall,
 We heard her call:
 When the line of battle broke,
 We saw her face in the fiery smoke;
 Through toil, and anguish, and desolation,
 We followed, and found her
 With the grace of a virgin Nation
 As a sacred zone around her!
 Who shall rejoice
 With a righteous voice,
 Far-heard through the ages, if not she?
 For the menace is dumb that defied her,
 The doubt is dead that denied her,
 And she stands acknowledged, and strong, and free!

II.—I.

Ah, hark! the solemn undertone
 On every wind of human story blown.
 A large, divinely-moulded Fate
 Questions the right and purpose of a State,
 And in its plan sublime
 Our eras are the dust of Time.
 The far-off Yesterday of power
 Creeps back with stealthy feet,
 Invades the lordship of the hour,
 And at our banquet takes the unbidden seat.

From all unchronicled and silent ages
 Before the Future first begot the Past,
 Till History dared at last,
 To write eternal words on granite pages;
 From Egypt's tawny drift, and Assur's mound,
 And where, uplifted white and far,
 Earth highest yearns to meet a star,
 And man his manhood by the Ganges found—
 Imperial heads, of old millennial sway,
 And still by some pale splendor crowned,
 Chill as a corpse-light in our full-orbed day,
 In ghostly grandeur rise
 And say, through stony lips and vacant eyes:
 "Thou that assertest freedom, power and fame,
 Declare to us thy claim!"

I.—2.

On the shores of a Continent cast,
 She won the inviolate soil
 By loss of heirdom of all the Past,
 And faith in the royal right of Toil!
 She planted homes on the savage sod:
 Into the wilderness lone
 She walked with fearless feet,
 In her hand the divining-rod,
 Till the veins of the mountains beat
 With fire of metal and force of stone!
 She set the speed of the river-head
 To turn the mills of her bread:
 She drove her plowshare deep
 Through the prairie's thousand-centuried sleep;
 To the South, and West, and North,
 She called Pathfinder forth,
 Her faithful and sole companion,
 Where the flushed Sierra, snowy-starred,
 Her way to the sunset barred,
 And the nameless rivers in thunder and foam
 Channelled the terrible canyon!
 Nor paused, till her uttermost home
 Was built, in the smile of a softer sky
 And the glory of beauty still to be,
 Where the haunted waves of Asia die
 On the strand of the world-wide sea!

II.—2.

The race is conquering,
 Some fierce Titanic joy of conquest knows;

Whether in veins of serf or king,
 Our ancient blood beats restless in repose.
 Challenge of Nature unsubdued
 Awaits not man's defiant answer long;
 For hardship, even as wrong,
 Provokes the level-eyed, heroic mood.
 This for herself she did; but that **which** lies,
 As over earth the skies,
 Bending all forms in one benignant blow,—
 Crowned conscience, tender care,
 Justice, that answers every bondman's prayer,
 Freedom where Faith may lead or Thought may dare.
 The power of minds that know,
 Passion of hearts that feel,
 Purchased by blood and woe,
 Guarded by fire and steel,
 Hath she secured. What blazon on her shield,
 In the clear Century's light
 Shines to the world revealed,
 Declaring nobler triumph, born of Right?

I.—3.

Foreseen in the vision of sages,
 Foretold when martyrs bled,
 She was born of the longing of ages,
 By the truth of the noble dead
 And the faith of the living fed!
 No blood in her lightest veins
 Frets at remembered chains,
 Nor shame of bondage has bowed her head.
 In her form and features still
 The unblenching Puritan will,
 Cavalier honor, Huguenot grace,
 The Quaker truth and sweetness,
 And the strength of the danger-girdled race
 Of Holland, blend in a proud completeness,
 From the homes of all where her being began,
 She took what she gave to Man:
 Justice, that knew no station,
 Belief as soul decreed,
 Free air for aspiration,
 Free force for independent deed!
 She takes, but to give again,
 As the sea returns the rivers in rain:
 And gathers the chosen of her seed
 From the hunted of every crown and creed.
 Her Germany dwells by a gentler Rhine;

Her Ireland sees the old sunburst shine;
 Her France pursues some dream divine;
 Her Norway keeps his mountain pine;
 Her Italy waits by the western brine;
 And, broad-based under all,
 Is planted England's oaken-hearted mood,
 As rich in fortitude
 As e'er went worldward from the island wall!
 Fused in her candid light,
 To one strong race all races here unite:
 Tongues melt in hers, hereditary foemen
 Forget their sword and slogan, kith and clan,
 'Twas glory, once, to be a Roman:
 She makes it glory, now, to be a Man!

II.—3.

 Bow down!
 Doff thine Æonian crown!
 One hour forget
 The glory, and recall the debt.
 Make expiation,
 Of humbler mood,
 For the pride of thine exultation
 O'er peril conquered and strife subdued!
 But half the right is wrested
 When victory yields her prize,
 And half the marrow tested
 When old endurance dies.
 In the sight of them that love thee,
 Bow to the Greater above thee!
 He faileth not to smite
 The idle ownership of Right,
 Nor spares to sinews fresh from trial,
 And virtues schooled in long denial,
 The tests that wait for thee
 In larger perils of prosperity.
 Here at the Century's awful shrine,
 Bow to thy fathers' God—and thine!

I.—4.

 Behold! she bendeth now,
 Humbling the chaplet of her hundred years;
 There is a solemn sweetness on her brow,
 And in her eyes are sacred tears.
 Can she forget,
 In present joy, the burden of her debt,

When for a captive race
 She grandly staked and won
 The total promise of her power begun,
 And bared her bosom's grace
 To the sharp wound that inly tortures yet?
 Can she forget
 The million graves her young devotion set,
 The hands that clasp above
 From either side, in sad returning love?
 Can she forget,
 Here where the Ruler of to-day,
 The citizen of to-morrow,
 And equal thousands to rejoice and pray
 Beside these holy walls are met,
 Her birth-cry, mixed of keenest bliss and sorrow?
 Where on July's immortal morn
 Held forth, the people saw her head
 And shouted to the world: "The King is dead,
 But lo! the heir is born!"
 When fire of youth, and sober trust of age,
 In farmer, soldier, priest and sage,
 Arose and cast upon her
 Baptismal garments—never robes so fair
 Clad prince in old-world air.—
 Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor!

II.—4.

Arise! Recrown thy head,
 Radiant with blessings of the Dead!
 Bear from this hallowed place
 The prayer that purifies thy lips,
 The light of courage that defies eclipse,
 The rose of Man's new morning on thy face!
 Let no iconoclast
 Invade thy rising Pantheon of the Past,
 To make a blank where Adams stood,
 To touch the Fathers' sheathed and sacred blade,
 Spoil crowns on Jefferson and Franklin laid.
 Or wash from Freedom's feet the stain of Lincoln's blood!
 Hearken, as from that haunted hall
 Their voices call:
 " We lived and died for thee;
 We greatly dared that thou might'st be;
 So, from thy children still
 We claim denials which at last fulfill,
 And freedom yielded to preserve thee free!
 Beside clear-hearted Right

That smiles at Power's uplifted rod,
 Plant Duties that requite,
 And Order that sustains, upon thy sod,
 And stand in stainless might
 Above all self, and only less than God?"

III.—1.

Here may thy solemn challenge end,
 All-proving Past, and each discordance die
 Of doubtful augury,
 Or in one choral with the Present blend,
 And that half-heard, sweet harmony
 Of something nobler that our sons may see!
 Though poignant memories burn
 Of days that were, and may again return
 When thy fleet foot, O Huntress of the Woods,
 The slippery brinks of danger knew,
 And dim the eyesight grew
 That was so sure in thine old solitudes,—
 Yet stays some richer sense
 Won from the mixture of thine elements,
 To guide the vagrant scheme,
 And winnow truth from each conflicting dream!
 Yet in thy blood shall live
 Some force unspent, some essence primitive,
 To seize the highest use of things;
 For Fate to mould thee to her plan,
 Denied thee food of kings;
 Withheld the udder and the orchard fruits,
 Fed thee with savage roots,
 And forced thy harsher milk from barren breasts of man!

III.—2.

O sacred Woman-Form.
 Of the first People's need and passion wrought—
 No thin, pale ghost of Thought,
 But fair as morning and as heart's blood warm—
 Wearing thy priestly tiara on Judah's hills;
 Clear-eyed beneath Athenê's helm of gold;
 Or from Rome's central seat,
 Hearing the pulses of the Continents beat
 In thunder where her legions rolled;
 Compact of high, heroic hearts and wills,
 Whose being circles all
 The selfless aims of men, and all fulfill;
 Thyself not free, so long as one is thrall;
 Goddess, that as a Nation lives,

And as a Nation dies,
 That for her children as a man defies,
 And to her children as a mother gives,—
 Take our fresh fealty now!
 No more a Chieftainess, with wampum-zone
 And feather-cinctured brow,—
 No more a new Britannia, grown
 To spread an equal banner to the breeze,
 And lift thy trident o'er the double seas;
 But with unborrowed crest,
 In thine own native beauty 'dressed,—
 The front of pure command, the unflinching eye, thine own!

III.—3.

Look up, look forth, and on!
 There's light in the dawning sky;
 The clouds are parting, the night is gone:
 Prepare for the work of the day!
 Fallow thy pastures lie
 And far thy shepherds stray,
 And the fields of thy vast domain
 Are waiting for purer seed
 Of knowledge, desire, and deed,
 For keener sunshine and mellow rain!
 But keep thy garments pure:
 Pluck them back with the old disdain,
 From touch of the hands that stain!
 So shall thy strength endure.
 Transmute into good the gold of Gain,
 Compel to beauty thy ruder powers,
 Till the bounty of coming hours
 Shall plant, on thy fields apart,
 With the oak of Toil, the rose of Art!
 Be watchful, and keep us so:
 Be strong, and fear no foe:
 Be just, and the world will know!
 With the same love love us, as we give;
 And the day shall never come,
 That finds us weak or dumb
 To join and smite and cry
 In the great task, for thee to die,
 And the greater task, for thee to live!

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The sentiments of the Ode were frequently applauded, and at the close the author was greeted with a round of cheers.

OUR NATIONAL BANNER.

The next piece on the musical programme was a Triumphal March and a chorus, entitled "Our National Banner;" words by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts, music by Sir Julius Benedict, of England. The following are the words:

I.

O'er the high and o'er the lowly
Floats that banner bright and holy
In the rays of freedom's sun;
In the nation's heart imbedded,
O'er our Union newly wedded,
One in all, and all in one.

II.

Let the banner wave forever,
May its lustrous stars fade never
Till the stars shall pale on high;
While there's right the wrong defeating,
While there's hope in true hearts beating,
Truth and freedom shall not die.

III.

As it floated long before us,
Be it ever floating o'er us,
O'er our land from shore to shore;
There are freemen yet to wave it,
Millions who would die to save it—
Wave it, save it, evermore.

At the conclusion of the singing Mr. Ferry introduced the orator of the day, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, who was received with long-continued cheering. He delivered an address, which occupied over an hour in the delivery, at which the audience patiently listened to the end, though but a small portion of them were able to hear his voice.

At the conclusion of the oration the chorus sang grandly the great "Hallelujah Chorus," which was probably never better rendered in this city, and without doubt never as well in the open air. Each part, each solo, was distinctly heard in any part of the square, and it received the applause which it so richly deserved.

OLD HUNDREDTH.

The exercises were then closed by singing the Doxology, the Old Hundredth Psalm, in which all joined.

After the services were ended, the people insisted on their right

to see and call out their favorites. General Sherman yielded to their demands and stepped upon the platform, where he was roundly cheered. He was followed by General Sheridan, who was as warmly greeted as ever. Mr. Evarts then brought forward successively General Hooker, General McDowell, Governor Carroll, of Maryland, and Governor Newell, of New Jersey; and finally Governor Hayes, of Ohio, Republican candidate for President, consented to appear, and the applause was deafening. It was regretted that Governor Tilden was not also present, that he might be similarly recognized.

Mr. Ferry then called for cheers for Mr. Evarts, Bayard Taylor, Gen. Hawley, the French Minister, the British Minister, John Welsh, Gov. Hartranft (who had been often called for but did not respond), and asked that in the absence of the Chief Magistrate, three times three should be given for him. The hospitality of Philadelphia also received three cheers, and finally the people insisted on giving three cheers for the Vice President. The cheers were all given until everybody was hoarse, and then the multitude broke up slowly and dispersed, some to their homes and others to hear the music in the square. At the close of the ceremonies the new bell tolled out the number of States.

THE UNVEILING OF THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT IN THE PARK.

One of the most interesting features of the celebration was the unveiling of the monument to Alexander Von Humboldt in Fairmount Park, near Girard avenue bridge, which took place at eight o'clock in the morning. The Humboldt Monument Association was organized in 1869, the corner-stone of the monument being laid on September 19 of that year, under the presidency of the late William J. Horstmann. The monument consists of a granite pedestal, upon which is a bronze statue of Humboldt, nine feet in height, cast in Berlin from a model by the distinguished sculptor, Frederick Drake, at a cost of \$13,000. The entire cost of the monument is \$18,000.

At half-past seven o'clock a procession was formed at the Fairmount avenue entrance to the Park. Lorenz Herbert acted as Chief Marshal, and the following gentlemen as assistants: Dr. G. Kellner, G. F. Kolb, Wilhelm Holdmann, Karl Schwarz, Tuisko G. Thomas, Robert Friedlander, Heinrich C. Sticlee, Joseph Kinike, George Doll and Dr. Oswald Seidensticker.

The procession moved to the monument, where there was a large crowd assembled, among whom was a chorus, composed of the members of the various German musical societies, under the leadership of Mr. William Kunzel, and a large orchestra, under Mr. H. Oberkirsch. The proceedings were opened by an overture by the

orchestra, and the singing by the chorus of Beethoven's "Die Ehre Gottes."

MR. GEORGE K. ZIEGLER,

the President of the Humboldt Monument Association, then addressed the assemblage in German. The following is a translation of his speech :

Gentlemen :—This is the second time this organization meets on these grounds. The first time was on the 19th day of September, 1869, on which day my predecessor and lamented friend, William Horstmann, officiated at the ceremonies of laying the foundation for a monument to be erected to a man who was one of the brightest ornaments of literature, and of whom every German may be justly proud. Of his life and works you will hear more particularly from speakers who have kindly consented to address you on this occasion. His great work has been completed, and we assemble to-day for the purpose of dedicating it.

"Now, gentlemen, as President of the Humboldt Association of the city of Philadelphia, I unveil the statue of Alexander Von Humboldt."

At this point Mr. Ziegler pulled the rope which held the flag around the statue, causing it to fall off and expose the figure to the view of the assemblage, who gave three hearty cheers. Mr. Ziegler then continued his address, speaking this time in English, as follows :

Gentlemen of Fairmount Park Commission :—Some years ago you generously granted this ground to a combination of German citizens of this city for the purpose of erecting the statue of a man who was one of the greatest naturalists, and I may say who has done as much for science as any man of modern times, and the foundation for the monument was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 19th of September, 1869. The work has been, after some considerable exertion, finally completed, as you will perceive from the beautiful statue now unveiled in your presence.

Now, gentlemen, on this great and glorious day, the Centennial anniversary of American Independence, I, as President of the Humboldt Association, and in the name of said Association, do present to you, and through you to the public of the city of Philadelphia, this statue of Alexander Von Humboldt; and let me add that the German citizens of the city of Philadelphia in erecting this monument in commemoration of their great countryman have done so also as a mark of esteem and loyalty to their adopted country. Abt's beautiful song "Deutsches Voelker Gebet" was then sung, after which Dr. G. Kellner was introduced, and spoke in German. His address is translated as follows :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen : The beautiful work that we have been preparing for years has finally been completed. All that can be said in its praise gains additional weight, from the

fact that we are permitted to accomplish it in this glorious year, and celebrate its dedication on the most glorious day of the year.

As German-Americans, as true sons of the new great Fatherland, with thankful inspiration we take places in the ranks of our fellow-citizens. With them we praise ourselves, happy to belong to the sovereign people of the greatest and most free republic, that has not, nor ever did have, her equal in the history of the world. The German element in this country does not consist only of naturalized citizens. Several millions who belong to the German race trace their origin from the German pioneers who came over almost at the same time with the English Pilgrim Fathers of the Mayflower. Under the good and great William Penn, and together with his companions in faith, they founded cities and villages, cultivated the ground, and created the rich colony of Pennsylvania. In a few years we shall celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Germantown on American ground, the foundation of Germantown, which is almost cotemporary with Philadelphia. Thousands and tens of thousands of German-American heroes have helped to fight the battles of the Revolution, and assisted in establishing the freedom of the original thirteen States. All over the country where German-Americans celebrate to-day, together with their other fellow-citizens, this great day of liberation from European yoke, they celebrate also the memory of the heroic deeds of their German-American forefathers and predecessors, the deeds of their own great dead, who, like the Muhlenbergs, Steuben and De Kalb and others, belonged to the bravest and most renowned associates in arms of Washington.

But the foundation of the great Republic was not a deed exclusively of American significance—it was a powerful cosmopolitan and historic event. With the Fourth of July, 1776, begins the latest chapter in the history of the world—the period of the emancipation of nations, of the civic law and labor state—and hand in hand with it took place a powerful revolution in the entire fields of industry. Originating in European ideas and struggles, but born on the maiden soil of the New World, through France she made her circuit through the old World. Her motto is “Religious and political liberty and sovereignty of the people;” and her deeds are the emancipation of the laboring classes from the rule of privileged castes and of religious and worldly orders, the opening of continents and oceans for colonization, industry and commerce. Universal industry and universal commerce, and the fraternity of all civilized nations are her results. The Medusa head of War, destroying nations, this curse of barbaric times, does still at times lift his distorted countenance; but culture is ever tugging along at her work, which must lead to permanent liberty and permanent peace.

One of her most glorious means is the Industrial International

Exhibition, which leads the competition of nations on the peaceful field of industry, art, science and invention. Great minds have laid the path for these movements of culture and stood or stand still as leaders at their head, men of labor, of invention, art and science. And among them standest thou as hero and master, lofty man, whose metallic figure we have just dedicated. One of the greatest of German origin, thou art, nevertheless, like the work of culture to which your life was dedicated, the property of all countries and nations, a cosmopolitan in the fullest acceptation of the term.

Here in free nature's temple we have erected his monument, for to her belong his works and workings, whose picture he presented to an astonished world in his *Cosmos*, the modern Bible of nature, in such a great and masterly manner. What the wisdom and the industry of all times have discovered in relation to that which exists to the entire whole of nature, he has translated to the people from the hieroglyphic language of scientists in inspired and inspiring words. As teacher of the world, as prophet, he stands a lofty figure, before which the learned of all people bow in thankful reverence, whom they praise as a liberator from night and ignorance.

If such is the voice of the whole intellectual world, how much more must we, his countrymen, honor him, upon whom in first line part of the radiance of his renown must fall. The cosmopolitan and citizen of the world, Humboldt is and remains above all things, a true German. If, indeed, he derives the elegance and activity of diction in his master works from a French school, and if his perseverance, his speculative turn of mind and his lively interest in all public affairs have a truly American type, yet his thoroughness, his philosophic depth, his extensive mind, his restless investigation, are genuine German traits of character.

This is the man whom we revere as our ideal of the most extensive culture, as the representative of true modern civilization. Not the conqueror, not the man of the sword, not kings and generals are the men who march at the head of modern times. Their warlike deeds may be ever so great and glorious, they can only be recognized as a necessary evil. Far above Washington, the great general, stands Washington, the great citizen and statesman. And high above all warlike heroes of the German race stands Alexander Humboldt, the great sage and teacher of nations. Through our reverence for him we desire to show that we German-American citizens recognize free, liberal education as the fundamental principle of freedom. Therefore our public education must tend to break the pitiable yoke of ignorant prejudice, and remove that principle of mind-killing training, which is the enemy of all mental culture and strength of character and the source of all immorality, untruth, hypocrisy and corruption. His monument is our gift to

the grand Centennial birthday of this nation. May it stand as a mark of gratitude of German love and German citizens towards the country, and its blessings for all time to come, and also as a monument of the finest art. For it is the creation of one of the greatest sculptors of the age, of Frederick Drake, of Berlin.

Great deeds and mighty results have filled the first century of our great republic. But freedom will never have a safe and sure abidance as long as the mental liberation is not made the watchword of the nation. All the political and social reforms which are so urgently demanded can only be accomplished on the basis of education and culture. And the natural sciences, in their powerful development above all, are the things that free the mind. "Nature is the empire of freedom," says Humboldt. Man is a son of Nature, and he need only follow this, his mother, and he will become free like her.

May this be the march of development which shall characterize the second century of the republic, and upon which the German element in the United States may steadfastly take the lead. Alexander Humboldt's shining example be our guide and teacher in this. If we shall be able to be of service to our great republic in our endeavors we shall prove ourselves happy. And if the nation, as may be safely hoped, will advance on this track of development with determined energy, then the existence of our great republic will be secured for all time, and our most remote descendants will still call out with us, Honor and Glory to our Great Fatherland. Long live the Union.

The orchestra then performed several selections, after which

MR. CHARLES S. KEYSER

was introduced. He spoke in English as follows: The glare of the torches has faded against the midnight sky; the solemn tolling of the bells has ceased; the old century is laid away forever. This glorious morn of a grander century for freedom and humanity uplifts its golden crown, and amid the clangor of trumpets and the thunder of cannon, and the joyous welcoming of millions of freemen, goes on in its course from State to State to the farthest ocean—its western throne. We here discharge in our place the first duty of this grander century—honor to the great dead who have made all its nobler promises possible for humanity. Let each bring tribute to his own, for all are worthy of remembrance in this eternally memorable hour. Let the kings who wisely reigned, and by absolute forms and power absolutely wrought out their people's destiny to worthy results, be honored. Let the priests be honored who faithfully served, whatever creed, looking to man's happier state—wherever. Let the warriors be honored, who on battle-fields, or by the Delaware or Rhine achieved by bloody swords their land's deliverance. But, above all these, above all

who held or wore the mitre, sword or crown, we set the high-priest of nature and humanity—the man of the German race—Humboldt—the man of the dead past and of the living century.

Beyond the pale of narrow creeds; beyond the antipathies of race; beyond the enduring hostilities of kingdoms and States, he leads with the new century the further and final deliverance of the human race. He goes before us, a gigantic form, weird-like and huge—the man of future and surer revelations. To Him we build no monument; it is his form alone we set before us and make endure. His monument is everywhere. These clouds that waft along the summer air are its canopy; and the far infinite stars and all revealing sun its light by day and night. This earth on which we stand is the foundation of His throne—these rocks and trees and farther mountains and eternal seas keep in remembrance His name. Great High Priest! of the material from which the earlier races conceived their God. Thou wert made in all their nobler attributes, Thou hadst a larger share—exhaustless life, immense, encompassing brain, self-abnegation for a world's saving from ignorance, which alone is death without salvation—these are written in Thy name. O, ye noble men of the centuries forever gone! O, ye who wrought out the deliverance of this earth's happier land from intolerance and the throne! O, ye forgotten dead who have suffered in all ages that error robed and crowned with its long inheritance might die, be with us in this work, to his name and fame who moved and lived with all the powers we yet allot as to gods, in the great laws of nature; that so humanity, freed from the servitude of the world's long centuries, might come at the last to its own, the universe and man. To the contemplation of these boundaries of human knowledge Humboldt raised humanity—and by the only sure pathway led them on to all its future possibilities. Even in this hour, beyond all others, be honor done to his name.

The ceremonies concluded with a chorus and a grand march.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE BENEVOLENT UNION DEMONSTRATION.

The dedication of the Catholic Total Abstinence Centennial Fountain, erected by the societies of the United States, and intended as a tribute to freedom and religious liberty, and the accompanying parade, was a most splendid feature of the celebration. The procession was uniformly a creditable display, and won admiration from all observers. The line was composed of about one hundred and fifty local organizations, escorting the national delegates of the Annual Convention of the Union, and could not have numbered less than six thousand men. The appearance of the entire line was interesting, the uniforms and rega-

lia worn being handsome and appropriate, and the excellent bearing of the men attracting general comment.

As a fitting ending to the grand demonstration, the dedication of the fountain in the Centennial Grounds was made the occasion for some entertaining ceremonies, including addresses by the Hon. John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, the great-grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and others.

In the morning at 7.30 o'clock the delegates to the National Convention, about 300 in number, marched from the Grand Exhibition Hotel and were escorted from the corner of Eighteenth and Vine streets by the several Cathedral Temperance organizations, to the Cathedral, where they attended Pontifical High Mass, Archbishop Wood being assisted in the services by the Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, Assistant Priest; the Rev. James E. Mulholland and the Rev. John J. Elcock, Deacons of Honor; the Rev. Daniel Brennan, Deacon of the Mass, and the Rev. Kilian Colt, sub-Deacon.

The sermon was by Bishop John Quinlan, of Mobile, the text being "Praise the Lord, all ye Nations; all ye people, Praise the Lord." He spoke of the occasion as one of thankfulness to God for the Nation's prosperity in the century gone, the Catholic Church, particularly, having received many blessings that have swelled her numbers from twenty-five thousand adherents to seven millions, and while it was a time of civil rejoicing, it was also a time for earnest prayer for a continuance of Divine favor. He sketched in a cursory way the steps that have marked the advancement of civilization, and referred earnestly to the blessings of religious liberty.

After brief but warmly eulogistic references to the religious patriotism of Charles Carroll and the honorable Christian character of John Barry, both types of Catholicism, he closed by praying to Almighty God to make permanent the Government and put wisdom into the hearts of our statesmen, that they may enact wise laws.

The music was beautifully rendered under the direction of Mr. Michael Cross, the organist at the Cathedral.

The following was the programme: Von Weber's Mass in G, complete; before the sermon, "Veni Sancti," by B. Can: at the Offertorium, "Laudamus Omnes in Domino."

Quartette and chorus by A. Diabelli, solos by Misses Lopez, Cassiday, Jackson, Mrs. Heinrich, Mrs. Rattay, Messrs. Heusler and Heinrich.

After the Mass the Roman Te Deum was chaunted by the students of St. Charles' Seminary, under the direction of Mr. E. McGonigle.

After the services the delegates were assigned places on a platform on the sidewalk in front of the Cathedral, where, with Archbishop Wood, Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota (a Vice President of

the Union), Governor Carroll and members of the Clergy, the procession was reviewed as it passed on its way up Eighteenth street, saluting the stand and the Archiepiscopal residence.

The parade formed on North Broad street, the right resting on Callowhill, and the left on Spring Garden. It moved shortly after 10 o'clock, and proceeded over the route previously chosen.

The procession was a most brilliant and imposing pageant, making a gorgeous display, and was conducted with a precision that elicited universal admiration.

At the Cathedral a large Papal flag was suspended above the street, between the American and the Irish flags. From this point a large number of persons viewed the parade.

When the last society had passed the Cathedral, the delegates fell into line, and continued along the route of the parade as far as Green and Twenty-third streets. There special cars of the Reading Railroad conveyed the delegates to the Exhibition grounds. The procession entered the grounds at the gate north of the east end of the Main Building, shortly before 1 P. M., where it was re-joined by the delegates.

Upon reaching the fountain, the delegates and speakers took seats upon the platform, while the societies were dismissed, and the members gathered in the circular roadway surrounding the structure. There was also a large gathering of other spectators. Seated upon the platform were, besides those who participated in the exercises, Bishop Ireland, the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, the President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Connecticut, Rev. Christopher Hughes, the President of the Union of Providence, R. I., and other clergymen.

The Ceremonies

Began with the rendition of "Hail Columbia" by the Holy Family Cornet Band, after which the

REV. PATRICK BYRNE,

of Trenton, N. J., the President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union in America, advanced and delivered the dedication address. He said, in substance: I have the honor to dedicate this fountain to-day to civil and religious liberty. I feel exceedingly honored by the duty imposed upon me on account of the extraordinary festival which we are here to celebrate, the Centennial of American Independence. It is also extraordinary in its Catholic significance, and I am deeply impressed. Last night I heard a bell proclaim the joy of the nation, and I then thought of another bell, which one hundred years ago, sounded notes of mightier importance, which brought these results of to-day. I thought of the tones of that call for liberty—a call that reverberated over the whole land. That was a call to men for a high and holy

purpose, irrespective of creeds; one in which all would share equally the blessings which it proposed to impart. I need not tell you what the response to that call was, for you all remember the Declaration of Independence. And we are here to-day to taste of that liberty, and we contribute this structure for the perpetuation of liberty to all men, dedicating it to blessed liberty. Among those who responded most willingly and liberally in the defence of religious liberty none were foremost of the Catholics. It was Maryland that made the famous declaration that there should be religious liberty, and her history since that time shows no departure from the spirit and purpose of her sires. We show to her our appreciation by this monument, and wish it to be perpetuated. We will unveil the statue of an Irishman and a true American citizen—the saucy Jack Barry, father of the American Navy. We will also soon unveil another statue of that man who dared to sign his name and residence on the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Upon the conclusion of these remarks the statue of Commodore Barry was exposed to view, amid great applause.

MR. JOHN H. CAMPBELL,

the President of the Archdiocesan Union, was introduced by Father Byrne, and spoke briefly, explaining the origin of the project for the construction of the fountain, growing out of the desire on the part of the Catholic Temperance Societies to participate in some appropriate way in the celebration of the Centennial anniversary. The Catholic people, he said, wished to show the nation that they are as much attached to republican institutions as any other class, and they were represented there with all the rights of American citizens to proclaim that they are just as ready to uphold the American flag to-day as were Barry and his compatriots in the earlier times.

DR. MICHAEL O'HARA,

chairman of the Committee on construction, then presented the fountain to the National Union with the following speech:

To-day closes the most important century of history. This day a nation of freemen with one heart honors its founders. A year ago, Mr. President, I received from your hands this laborer's spade and turned the first sod. To-day witnesses the completed work.

The ground on which it stands is already dedicated. The Legislature has not alone given it to the citizens of this Republic, but also as a public common for the whole world. We can commemorate with peculiar interest this great day, as we have devoted ourselves to illustrate the fact that men

“May rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.”

We appreciate the spirit of the great dead, who by their lives of self-denial and earnest effort for the common good, hoped nobly, loved truly and fought successfully. The harvest of their honest faith and manly courage, we are now reaping. It is fitting that in the midst of the World's Exhibition of material force, we celebrate and consecrate the greatest need of nations, moral force. We agree with Emerson, "The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops; no, but the kind of man the country turns out."

At your bidding, gentlemen, the working-man has embodied the emotions of your hearts in this enduring "sermon in stone," in perpetual memory of the principles of the Revolution—the brotherhood and equality of all men before God.

The Centennial Committee of the Archdiocesan Union submit to you the result of their labors. They give thanks to our beloved Archbishop and the Reverend Clergy of this and other States, who have aided personally this great work, not forgetting grateful mention of "Old Ireland," who did not forget us. Thanks to our honored head for the noble part he has taken for this grand monument. Thanks for the unflagging zeal and energy of the head of this Archdiocesan Union, its officers and members who, by their contributions in a time of great distress, all the more worthy for the great sacrifice, made the work secure. Thanks to the Working Committee, headed by its indefatigable Chairman, John A. Daly. Thanks to the many others—and here we must make special mention of Charles S. Keyser, Esq., who, from the projection of the idea from the artist's brain to the present moment, has given us freely his sympathy and cheer, his time and labor. We greet ye all with thanks for the common interest and aid by which it has been made ready for dedication, and, above and beyond all, most loyally do we honor the noble "Union of America," by whose decree the work was begun. It is the work of no one man, no one society, no one city; and before the last statue arrives we hope it will be the work of every society, yea, of every individual member of the Union of America.

Though the work appears incomplete, it will no less certainly be done, so our mission alike unfinished is the no less sure with the blessing of Heaven in its result. We war against a soul-stupefying agent, a deadener of the heart, and a darkener of the reason. We must here resolve to fight with renewed vigor and energy as long as there is hope of victory. We will take new life from Moses, from Barry, from the Carrolls, from Father Mathew, and the many others to fight on—to make free the soul of man.

The water will now flow from this fountain for the first time in the new century, the clear, cold water will run in many streams from the rocky mound, glittering in God's sunshine. You will drink of God's great gift, and give praise that you have seen this day. And

while you drink think upon the war-cry of the Irish chieftain Hef-fernan ; it were well it were engraved on our souls.

“ Ceart ne suass aboo.”
The right from above forever.

Governor Carroll being called upon, said that it was not in the programme that he should speak, and he feared if he should undertake to address a temperance gathering, away from home, the people in his own State would be apt to say, “That man has two colors.” I will, however, thank you, he said, for your reception. I shall not speak of the sentiment of this occasion, for it beams on every face. The people, I know, will thank you for what you have done. You have commemorated American Independence, and sought to unite shattered feelings. For ages the people have striven to gain religious liberty, and gradually it has been wrung from crowned heads, until now the feudal system is only a mass of rubbish, and the people say to those who wield kingly prerogatives, “Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther.” And now, one word about the religion we honor. If any man tells you that the Catholic is not loyal to his country, tell him to go forth and inscribe the allegation on the tombs of those we celebrate, and the marble there will blush for him if he cannot blush for himself.

The ceremony of turning on the water was then performed by Governor Carroll and Mr. Charles S. Keyser, of this city, the sudden outpouring of the numerous jets being accompanied by long applause.

The last speaker was the

REV. JAMES O'REILLY,

Spiritual Director of the Archdiocesan Union, representing ARCH-BISHOP WOOD, who delivered the following address :

As spiritual director of the Archdiocesan Union of the C. T. A. B. Society, of Philadelphia, it is my pleasing duty to open the dedicatory services which have brought us together on the great and glorious Centennial celebration of our existence as an independent republic. Just one year ago we met on this spot and commenced the magnificent work we are now about to dedicate ; and, although we have not been able, on account of the amount of labor required in its execution to present it to-day a complete gift to our beloved land, yet what has been done is well done, and the perfect monument will soon stand an honor to the cause we represent, the grandest tribute offered on the Centennial festival in America for the most glorious object, in this its first public park.

If our fellow-citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land rejoice on this day and are exceeding glad, if they testify in every way they can their thanksgiving for the priceless gifts they owe to that declaration of July 4th, 1776 ; if, like the Romans of old, whose proudest title was “ *civis Romanus sum*,” they feel that

they have had as just reason to boast that they are Americans, knowing well that it is not an empty name, but honorable and beloved the whole world over. My brethren of the Temperance Union, as their fellow-countrymen, rejoice with them and express the same gratitude, the same loyal, affectionate and heartfelt devotion for this, your beloved country, whether it be your native land or the land of your adoption.

But you rejoice in a special manner as temperance total abstinence men, to be able to dedicate on this glorious festival this fine monument, commemorative of a great blessing to yourselves and to thousands throughout the land, and as your trust, to remain for ages, telling your children and your children's children that towards the close of the first century of the Republic's existence, the Spirit of the Lord stirred up within the Catholic Church of these United States the first united public movement against intemperance; that the movement was blessed by the Church, that in the first five years alone of its organization, it could show over 100,000 men pledged to total abstinence, and that as a public testimonial of their gratitude for the blessings they enjoyed, not only as American citizens, as American Catholics, but as American Catholic temperance men—they, on the 4th of July, 1876, dedicate the great Temperance Fountain in the public park of Philadelphia.

When the address was finished Father O'Reilly pronounced the following blessing in Latin and the audience dispersed :

"O God, by whose word all things are made holy, give Thy blessing to this Fountain, and grant that whosoever will make use with thanksgiving, according to Thy will and Thy law, may, through the invocation of Thy most holy name, receive from Thee health of body and spiritual protection, through Christ our Lord. Amen."

The programme was interspersed with patriotic musical selections.

THE MILITARY.

The military display on the 4th was the largest and most magnificent one ever seen in this city. The army and navy was well represented, as well as the volunteer organizations throughout the country, from Vermont to South Carolina, and they consisted of troops composed of material of which any country might feel proud. All branches of the service were represented, and many of the regiments in line, from this city as well as abroad, displayed the very perfection of military discipline and drill and soldierly bearing generally.

The streets through which the military passed were overcrowded with spectators, notwithstanding the fierce rays of the July sun, and their patience and fortitude was rewarded by witnessing a display

of arms such as will probably not be vouchsafed them again in this city for many years to come.

At the conclusion of the route of the parade, the line was reviewed at Broad and Chestnut streets by Governor Hartranft, just before the various organizations were dismissed from the parade. Earlier in the day the line was reviewed by General Sherman and General Hawley, from the small stand erected directly in front of Independence Hall, and on this stand were the following named distinguished personages: General Saigo, of the Japanese Centennial Commission; Colonel Marlin, of Spain; Mr. John Fernie, of England; Captain Ulner, Lieutenant Brusivitz and Paymaster Asbrink, of the Swedish frigate Balder; Capt. Ankarkrona and Lieut. Passe, of the Swedish corvette Norrkopping; the Governor of Maine, and Col. Richards, General Cilley, General Tilden and other members of his staff; ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Governor R. J. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Hon. Christ. C. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland; Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, L. I.; John Welsh, Esq., President of Centennial Board of Finance; John Wanamaker, Esq., and a large number of the members of the Centennial Commission. There were also upon the platform a number of foreign Centennial Commissioners, military and naval officers, members of City Councils and prominent citizens generally.

Just as General Bankson was passing the stand his horse stumbled, and he fell to the ground with considerable force. It took about one hour and thirty minutes for the parade to pass the reviewing stand, and many of the more prominent regiments were loudly cheered as they passed.

The military formed on Broad street, displaying southwardly, and while many of the regiments and battalions formed on side streets, the line stretched down Broad street as far as Christian. By seven o'clock the various organizations commenced arriving on the ground, and at 9.15 precisely, the line moved down Chestnut street to Fourth (passing the State House in review), down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Broad. On arriving at Broad street the commanding officers of the leading brigades formed in line, the right resting on Chestnut street, facing west.

The commanding officer of the next brigade formed his men in columns of four, and moved northward on the west side and halting at Chestnut street, formed into line facing east, and the visiting troops passed through to the lines and were then dismissed.

WOMAN'S DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

A large meeting was held at noon at the First Unitarian Church, Tenth and Locust streets, under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, for the purpose of hearing read a

Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States, drawn up by the National Association.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided, and the meeting was opened with singing by the Hutchinson Family. Mrs. Stanton stated the object of the meeting, and proceeded to read the Declaration. The Declaration recites that while the nation is buoyant with patriotism, and all hearts are attuned to praise, it is with sorrow that the women strike the one discordant note.

For the violation of fundamental principles of our government, articles of impeachment against our rulers are submitted, as follows ;

Bills of attainder have been passed by the introduction of the word " male " into all the State constitutions. The writ of habeas corpus is held in operative in every State in the Union in a case of a married woman against her husband ;

The right of trial by a jury of one's peers is violated with reference to women ;

They are taxed without representation ;

There are unequal codes for men and women ;

Special legislation for women has made our most sacred rights the football of legislative caprice.

Representation for women has had no place in the nation's thought. Universal manhood suffrage imposes upon women of this nation a more absolute and cruel despotism than monarchy, in that woman finds a political master in her father, husband, brother, son. The Judiciary of the nation has proved itself but the echo of the party in power.

The declaration concludes with a demand for justice, equality, and all the civil and political rights that belong to citizens of the United States.

It is signed by the following members of the National Association :

Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paulina Wright Davis, Ernestine L. Rose, Clarinda I. H. Nichols, Mary Ann McClintock, Amy Post, Sarah Pugh, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Clemence S. Lozier, Olympia Brown, Mathilde Franceske Anneke, Mathilde F. Wendt, Adelaide Thomson, Laura De Force Gordon, Ellen C. Sargent, Virginia L. Minor, Sara Andrews Spencer, Lillie Devereux Blake, Phœbe W. Couzins, Jane Graham Jones, A. Jane Dunniway, Belva A. Lockwood.

The reading was received with applause.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a lawyer of Washington city, delivered a brief address " on the sins of our Judiciary," in the course of which she predicted that in 1976 women would be represented in the Judicial and the Legislative Halls of the Union.

Miss M. J. Gage spoke on the writ of habeas corpus for women. Miss Phœbe Couzins, of St. Louis, who addressed the National

Democratic Convention at St. Louis, on behalf of the Women's Suffrage Association, spoke of the efforts made to have the Women's Declaration presented at Independence Hall, yesterday.

Lucretia Mott spoke of the progress of the Women's Right movement in America and England.

Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, of Washington, related to the meeting an interview she held with General Hawley on Monday, during which she asked him to allow the National Association to present their Declaration of Rights as a part of the ceremonies at Independence Hall on the 4th. She stated that General Hawley declined, for the reason that all arrangements had been made. However, she said she had never been forbidden by a man to do anything and allowed herself to sleep without doing it. Consequently the declaration was presented to Vice President Ferry on the platform, who received it in respectful silence. This brave deed had been done by Miss Anthony, assisted by Mrs. Gage, Mrs. L. D. Blake and herself.

After Mrs. Spencer's remarks the meeting adjourned.

THE FIREWORKS IN THE PARK.

Before 6 o'clock last evening the street cars on the different lines running to the Park began to be crowded with people who were bound for the Park to see the display of fireworks by Professor Jackson, and for the next two or three hours they were packed to their utmost capacity, in some cases even the roofs being covered with boys and men. The Reading Railroad Company also run frequent trains from Broad and Callowhill streets, carrying hundreds of passengers at each trip. Carriages, wagons, transfer coaches, and every style of conveyance was called into requisition, and tens of thousands of men, women and children who found it impossible to obtain transportation thronged the streets leading to the Park, making their way afoot.

At the Park the scene was one that is to be seen but once in a life-time. Out Callowhill, Green, Coates, and Spring Garden streets, and Girard avenue came a steady stream of pedestrians pouring into the gates, while every street car discharged its overcrowded passengers to add to the throng, until by eight o'clock such a mass of people was assembled as has probably never before been seen in one place in Philadelphia, or perhaps in the country. The fireworks were erected on the heights between the Brown street and Fairmount avenue entrances, along the line of the Reading Railroad, facing the Schuylkill, and the whole plateau, reaching from the Waterworks to Lemon Hill, and from the railroad to the river, was a solid, densely packed mass of humanity. The hills on the opposite side of the river were also completely covered with people.

The preparations for the display were complete, and everything seemed to promise a successful and beautiful exhibition, when about half-past eight o'clock, just as the performance commenced, by the burning of colored fires, the clouds which had rapidly been gathering began to drop rain, and vivid lightning and heavy thunder mingled with the artificial pyrotechnics. The immense crowd, however, stood their ground, and the exhibition proceeded. Several handsome pieces were fired, with excellent effect, and were loudly applauded. The lightning continued frequent and bright, at times dimming entirely the light of the fireworks.

Soon the rain began to fall more rapidly, and in a few minutes had increased to a heavy shower. Professor Jackson and his assistants hurried things along and succeeded in setting off all the large pieces before they were destroyed by the rain, some of them being very elaborate and beautiful, particularly the great "Temple of Liberty," which was last on the programme. The entire exhibition, however, which was intended to last two or three hours, was necessarily crowded into half an hour, a new piece being lighted before the one before it was entirely burned out, and the display closing about 9 o'clock. Taking the circumstance of the rain into consideration, however, the display was highly creditable.

When the last piece had been fired, then came the rush of the mass of people for home. In an instant every car and vehicle was overcrowded, and groups of people were seen running to meet incoming cars to secure places for the back trip. The rain had set in quite heavily and only about one-fourth of the people were provided with umbrellas, so that there was much hurry and excitement. It was simply impossible for any considerable proportion of the tremendous throng to secure either shelter or transportation, and all the highways were filled with people wet and disappointed, walking home through the rain.

The Reading Railway Company and the Street Railway Companies did their best, but it would have taken the whole night to move the crowd in the East Park with all the means of conveyance available. In all the flurry and excitement, however, there seemed to be little or no quarreling or disorder, every one being intent on reaching home as soon as possible, without interfering with his neighbor.

The rain also had the effect of clearing the streets down town, and long before midnight all that was left of their holiday appearance were the flags and transparencies.

THE END.

INDEX.



A

	PAGE
Adams, John Quincy.....	5
Adams, John,	46, 64, 69, 70
Adams, Samuel.....	28, 33, 79
Allen, William, Mayor.....	7
Amendment to the original draft of the Declaration.....	54
American Eagle.....	20
Annals of Philadelphia.....	2
Appendix.....	119
Assembly, Colonial.....	8
—— Provincial.....	3, 8

B

Bartlet, Josiah.....	74
Bell, Centennial, Liberty.....	14
—— Liberty, the old.....	I, 12
—— Original, the.....	11
—— Ringer.....	10
—— s and Clocks, State House, the.....	11
—— Removal of.....	22
—— New Seybert.....	22
Biographical Sketches.....	79
Brandywine.....	9
Braxton, Carter.....	112
Boston, Evacuation of.....	34
British Lion, the.....	20
—— Government.....	3
Burning and Cannonading of Norfolk, Va.....	25

C

Cannonading and Burning of Norfolk, Virginia.....	25
Carpenters' Hall.....	7, 8
Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton.....	103
Centennial Liberty Bell.....	I, 18
Chase, Samuel.....	102
City Library.....	2
Clark, Abraham.....	91

	PAGE
Clock, original.....	17
—— and Bell.....	17
—— Removal of.....	22
Clymer, George.....	28, 99
Colonial Assembly.....	8, 71
Committee of Correspondence.....	71, 73
—— or Councils of Safety.....	42
—— for Confederation.....	42
—— for Preparing Declaration.....	42
—— to treat with Foreign Powers.....	42
—— on Restoration.....	6
—— Woman's Centennial Executive.....	136
Commander-in-Chief.....	26
Common Sense.....	28, 32
Congress, Continental.....	3, 78
—— First.....	8
—— Meeting of the early.....	24
—— The first under the Constitution.....	24
—— Journal of.....	39
Connecticut.....	88
Constitution of the United States, Ratification of.....	3
Cornwallis, Lord.....	3
Councils.....	9
Court, Supreme of Judicature.....	3
——'s United States, of the.....	9

D

Declaration of Independence.....	3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 50
—— Portraits of the Signers of.....	5, 53
—— Published, Resolution of.....	53
—— Action of Congress on the.....	49, 50
—— Read in Philadelphia.....	54
Delegates of New Jersey to Congress.....	43
—— Constituting the Congress, July 4, 1776.....	56
—— Number of, July 4.....	59
—— August 2.....	59
Delaware.....	101
Denny, William Cap, Colonial Governor.....	7
Dickinson's, John, Speech.....	43
Dunmore, Lord, Governor of Virginia.....	25
Duche, Jacob, Rev.....	7

E

East Room.....	3
Ellery, William.....	87
England.....	9
Epitaph Jefferson's.....	110
Events of 1776.....	75
Extract of Letters from Thomas Jefferson to Samuel A. Wells.....	64

	PAGE
Extract of Letters from Thomas Jefferson to James Monroe.....	67
————— John Adams.....	67
————— John Adams to Abigail, his wife.....	70

F

Festive Scenes.....	7
First Floor.....	2
———— Congress under the Constitution.....	24
Flag, the.....	27
———— Flag, History of our.....	75
Floyd, William.....	89
Fox, George.....	28
Franklin, Dr. Benjamin.....	8, 28, 93

G

General-in-Chief.....	5
George Washington.....	5, 39
Georgia.....	117
Germantown.....	9
Gerry, Elbridge.....	86
Goddess of Liberty.....	21
Gwinnett, Burton.....	117

H

Hall, Independence.....	1
———— Carpenters'.....	7, 8
———— Lyman.....	117
Hancock, John.....	85
Hart, John.....	91
Harrison, Benjamin.....	110
Harrisburgh.....	4
Hewes, Joseph.....	113
Heyward, Thomas.....	115
History of our Flag.....	75
Historical Events of 1776.....	25
Hooper, William.....	112
Hopkins, Francis.....	43
———— Stephen.....	86
Hopkinson, Francis.....	91
House of Representatives.....	8
Huntington, Samuel.....	89

I

Inauguration of the two first Presidents.....	24
Independence Hall.....	1
———— Declaration of.....	3, 5, 50
Instructions of Virginia to their Delegates in Congress.....	41
International Exhibition.....	7, 119

J

Jefferson, Thomas.....	PAGE 64, 67, 69, 105
------------------------	-------------------------

K

Kane, Kent, Elisha, M.D.....	6
King's Speech, the.....	27

L

Lancaster, Congress met in.....	3
——— Legislature met in.....	4, 9
Lafayette, General.....	4, 5
Lee, Lightfoot Francis.....	111
——— Richard Henry.....	104
Legislature, Colonial.....	11
Lewis, Francis.....	90
Liberty Bell.....	1, 5
——— Centennial.....	1, 18
Library, City.....	2
——— Philadelphia.....	2
Lincoln, Abraham.....	5
Livingston, Philip.....	90
Lord Loudon.....	81
——— Dunmore, Governor of Virginia.....	25
Lynch, Thomas, Jr.....	115

M

Magna Charta.....	5
Massachusetts Bay.....	79
Maryland.....	33, 102
McClain, Thomas.....	8
McKean, Thomas.....	102
Mecca of Equal Rights.....	4
Meeting of the early Congresses.....	24
Middleton, Arthur.....	116
Miscellany.....	75
Monroe, James.....	64
Morris, Lewis.....	90
——— Robert.....	91
Museum, National, the.....	7

N

National Convention.....	9
——— Museum, the.....	7
New England.....	33
——— Jersey. Provincial Congress, in.....	43
——— Delegates to the General Congress.....	43, 90
——— Hampshire.....	79
——— Seybert's Bell and Clock.....	22

	PAGE
New York	89
No Fundamental Law.....	3
North Carolina.....	112

O

Original Declaration restored to Independence Hall.....	60
Proceedings.....	60

P

Paca, William.....	103
Paine, Robert Treat.....	86
—— Thomas.....	28, 32
Parchment.....	5
Peal, Charles Wilson.....	9
Penn, John.....	114
Pennsylvania.....	91
Philadelphia Library.....	2
Provincial Assembly.....	3
—— Conference.....	8
Public Entertainments.....	7

R

Ratification of the Constitution of the United States.....	3
Read, George.....	101
Removal of the Bell and Clock.....	22
Representative System, their.....	63
Republican form of Government.. ..	4
Resolutions of Independence.....	41
Rhode Island.....	86
Rittenhouse, David, Prof.....	11, 28
Rodney, Cæsar.....	101
Ross, George.....	100
Rush, Benjamin, M.D.....	28, 92
Rutledge, Edward	114

S

Second Story.....	7
Senate.....	8
—— State.....	9
Seybert's Clock and Bell.....	22
Sherman, Roger.....	88
Signers of the Declaration of Independence.....	50, 79
South Carolina	114
Smith, James.....	99
State House.....	1, 2, 7
—— Legislature.....	4
—— Constitution.....	8
—— Senate.....	9

	PAGE
Steeple, the.....	9
——— original.....	9
Stockton, Richard.....	90
Stone, Thomas.....	103
Supreme Court of Judicature.....	3

T

Taylor, George.....	100
Temple of Liberty	4
Thanks, vote of to Washington	39
The Tyrant.....	33
Their Representative System.....	63
Thornton, Mathew.....	79

U

Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States.....	50
United States Constitution.....	9
Upper Story.....	7

V

Virginia.....	104
Vote of thanks to Washington.....	39

W

Walton, George.....	117
Washington.....	4, 5, 39
———'s Medal.....	39
———, Monument.....	24
———, vote of thanks to.....	39
Watson's Annals.....	2
Wells, Samuel A.....	64
West, Benjamin.....	9
——— Room.....	6
Whipple, William.....	89
Wilson, Henry.....	5
——— James.....	100
Williams, William.....	89
Wings of the State House, old.....	2
Witherspoon, John, D.D., LL.D.....	90
Wolcott, Oliver, M.D.....	88
Wythe, George.....	104

Y

York, Pennsylvania.....	3
——— New.....	89

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

A

	PAGE
Address, Vice President's.....	158
—— General Hawley's.....	158
Arrival of Distinguished Guests.....	131
—— Arrival of the Emperor of Brazil.....	129

B

Bishop Simpson's Prayer.....	137
—— Stevens' ——.....	159
Board of Finance, Centennial, the.....	136
Brazil, Emperor of, arrival of the.....	129
—— Greeting from.....	162
Byrne, Patrick, Rev.....	178

C

Campbell, John H, Mr.....	179
Cantata.....	142
Centennial Commission, United States.....	134
—— Board of Finance.....	136
—— Hymn, Whittier's.....	140
—— Celebration, July 4, 1876.....	152, 155
Ceremonies, the.....	128, 178
—— At the Grounds.....	122
—— Opening of.....	122
Child's, Mr., Residence of, the scene at.....	126
Corps Diplomatic, the.....	132
Court, Supreme, the.....	132

D

Diplomatic Corps.....	132
Distinguished Guests, arrival of.....	131

E

Entrance of President Grant.....	136
Exhibition, the Grounds of the.....	120
—— Opened with Grand Ceremonies, the.....	124

F

Funds.....	PAGE
------------	------

G

General Hawley's Address.....	158
Grand Holiday, a.....	127
Grandest Opening Ceremonies of the Exhibition ever witnessed in America.....	124
Grant, President, entrance of.....	136
Greeting from Brazil.....	162
Grounds of the Exhibition, the.....	120

H

Humboldt Monument, the unveiling of the.....	171
Hymn, Centennial, Whittier's.....	140

K

Keyser, Charles S., Mr.....	175
-----------------------------	-----

L

Legislative Bodies and Officials	134
--	-----

M

Military, the.....	182
--------------------	-----

N

National Ode, the.....	162
Naval Officers.....	136
Number of Visitors.....	151

P

Police Arrangements.....	151
Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson.....	137
—— Bishop Stevens, by.....	159
Presentation by General Hawley, the.....	144
President Grant's Reply	145
Procession, the, through the Buildings.....	147
Public Ledger, etc.....	153

S

Simpson, Bishop, Rt. Rev. prayer by the.....	137
Stevens', Bishop, prayer.....	159
Supreme Court, the.....	132

T

The Cantata.....	142
------------------	-----

	PAGE
The Centennial Celebration, of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1876.....	152
The Ceremonies.....	128
The Exhibition opening by the grandest Ceremonies ever witnessed in America.....	124
The Fireworks in the Park.....	184
The National Ode.....	162
The Number of Visitors.....	151
The Original Declaration.....	161
The President's Reply.....	145
The Procession through the Buildings.....	147
The Supreme Court.....	132
The Total Abstinence Benevolent Union Demonstration.....	176
The Unveiling of the Humboldt Monument in the Park.....	171

U

United States Centennial Commission.....	134
--	-----

V

Vice President's Address, the.....	158
Visitors, Number of.....	151

W

Welcome to all Nations (Music).....	161
Welsh's, Mr. Address.....	141
What other Nations have done.....	121
Whittier's Centennial Hymn.....	140
Woman's Centennial Executive Committee.....	136
—— Declaration of Rights.....	183

Z

Zeigler, George, Mr.....	172
--------------------------	-----

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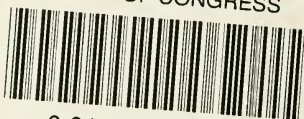
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